THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 125

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

We're Not Afraid, Small Nations Say; 'Padding' in WPA?

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 22, 1939

Little Nations Tell Reich: 'We're Not Afraid'

BERLIN (AP)—A list of negative answers began to arrive at the German Foreign Office today from countries which Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had asked whether they considered themselves menaced by Germany. Herr Hitler was expected to use the replies prominently in his reply April 28 to President Roosevelt's peace message which asked the Führer and Premier Benito Mussolini if they were willing to give assurances that their armies would not attack or invade 31 countries.

Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko replied that Finland did not consider its neutrality threatened by Germany. The Swiss Government said it believed its neutrality would be respected by its neighbors "who, including Germany, have expressly guaranteed it." It added it was determined to fight aggression. The Netherlands told Germany it did not consider itself menaced by the Reich. Whether all 31 countries Mr. Roosevelt mentioned have been questioned was not divulged.

Many Local WPA Accounts Declared 'Padded'

WASHINGTON (AP)—House investigators disclosed reports that WPA project accounts showing the contributions made by local sponsors had been "padded" in many cases. Members of the Committee investigating the relief agency asserted that apparently in numerous instances local communities had contributed practically nothing toward their work-relief projects, although WPA officials here have stated that about 17 per cent of the cost is borne locally.

"Under WPA rulings," one legislator said, "some communities have to pay their full share while others get off for little or nothing." Some members said they favored legislation to require a fixed percentage of contribution from each community getting a WPA project.

Bridges Welcomes Hearing as Racket Exposé

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Harry Bridges, leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on the Pacific Coast, said last night he welcomed Labor Department plans to proceed with his deportation hearing. He promised he would give the Department "full co-operation." He declared he would be glad to get a hearing because it would "force a lot of stool pigeons and racketeers to step out in the open and expose themselves, thus enabling labor and the public to recognize them for what they are."

Lindbergh Begins Survey for Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh took off in an Army plane today on an extensive survey for the Army Air Corps of this country's aeronautical research facilities. Flying an Army P-26 pursuit plane, Colonel Lindbergh left Washington for an undisclosed destination.

The flier, Army officials asserted, plans to inspect the Army experimental station at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and numerous manufacturing plants and colleges which carry on aeronautical research along specialized lines.

Private Citizen President Goes Sightseeing

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—President Roosevelt, after a visit with the Franklin D. Roosevelts, Jr., in this historic college town, continued in the role of private citizen on a sightseeing tour today. Due back at the White House late in the day, he chose a homeward route that would permit him to see the Endless Caverns near New Market, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley.

Italy Names Jacomoni Official Over Albania

ROME (AP)—Francesco Jacomoni, who was Italian Minister to Albania at the time of that little kingdom's absorption by Italy, today was appointed "Lieutenant-General of Albania" by King Victor Emmanuel. In this capacity he will represent the King at Tirana, Albania's capital, his post amounting virtually to that of viceroy. The King assumed the Albanian crown last week.

Fascist Salute Obligatory in Albania

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—The Fascist salute became the obligatory form of greeting throughout Albania, now united to the crown of Italy, on orders of the new Albanian Cabinet today The Cabinet also made Premier Mussolini honorary citizen of every Albanian city, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano an honorary citizen of Tirana. The main streets of the Albanian capital were renamed.

Italo-Yugoslav Talks: Hungarian Pact?

VENICE (AP)—Foreign Ministers of Italy and Yugoslavia, Count Galeazzo Ciano and Alexander Cinca-Markovich, today began conferences which informed sources expect to result initially in a Yugoslav agreement for a non-aggression pact with Hungary. As the two-day talks opened, it was announced Italian military authorities in Albania "had made cordial contacts" with Yugoslav officers at frontier points.

La Follette Describes Persecution in Reich

WASHINGTON (AP)—Former Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin and D. Robert Yarnall, Philadelphia manufacturer, gave sober-faced accounts to a Congressional committee of "persecution of non-Aryans" in Germany which they attributed to the dread "Gestapo," German secret police. Mr. La Follette, just returned from Europe, and Mr. Yarnall, who served on a Quaker relief mission to Germany last December, appeared before a joint committee studying legislative proposals which would permit 20,000 German refugee children to enter the United States in the next two years.

U. S. 'Signed Up for War,' Congressmen Hear

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Congressional committees considering legislation heard almost identical statements yesterday, one by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, and the other by Laurence Dennis, right wing economist, to the effect that America already had decided where its support would lie in the event of a European war.

"We have practically made up our minds whose side we are on," Senator Borah said. "We are already signed up for war," was Mr. Dennis' grim way of putting it. Senator Borah argued that the temper of the public was such that the present was an unpropitious time for enacting neutrality legislation.

Spaniards Get Telephone Service Again

MADRID (AP)—Telephone communications were established throughout Spain today and hundreds of Spaniards seized the long-awaited opportunity of talking to friends and relatives at a distance. There was no indication, however, when international telephone service would be resumed. It ceased April 15, 1938.

Coal Dispute May Go to White House

NEW YORK (AP)—An Administration-appointed Mediation Board or an active voice by President Roosevelt himself appeared today as the latest possibility in efforts to end a contract dispute that has kept 338,000 soft coal miners idle since their contract expired March 30.

The bituminous confrees representing the eight-state Appalachian area, meanwhile, called another Saturday meeting—they have been negotiating since early in March—while a 16-member committee seeking a new anthracite contract to replace one expiring April 30 was in adjournment until Monday.

Spurring White House action was a second plea before it from Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York calling for action by the Administration. The Mayor said two of the City's three subways—life lines of the metropolis—would be without fuel in 10 days or two weeks. Reports of rising coal prices, complaints from other cities and industrial organizations of pending fuel shortages, and steadily falling freight revenues on coal-hauling railroad lines lent emphasis to Mayor La Guardia's demand.

Sky Attraction

Harvard Observatory

The Hassel Comet

The brightest new comet observed in ten years, it is easily visible in rural areas, but difficult to see without a small telescope in the city due to light interference. Look for it about an hour after sunset.

New comet found north of sun: Page 9.

Canada Drafts Plan to Regain Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 22—Canada's hope for the restoration of more prosperous business conditions and at the same time to retain the democratic form of government lies in regaining foreign markets into which the Nation's agricultural products and manufactured goods once flowed, is the conclusion to which many leading Canadians have come in their efforts to find a solution to the problems which beset the national economy.

During the recent debate on unemployment in the House, Norman Rogers, former Queen's University professor who is now Minister of Labor, subscribed to this view. While the establishment of a self-contained economy might lead to a way out it would also lead, in Mr. Rogers' opinion, to the regimentation of Canadian workmen and the necessary surrender of democratic rights, which have gone by the board in such countries as Germany and Italy where that course has been taken.

Guaranteed Wheat Price

"As one looks ahead, one cannot but feel that our ability as a country to absorb our unemployed in industry depends in a very large measure, if not entirely, upon a resumption of normal conditions of international trade," he said.

"If we do not secure that, we may find it extremely difficult to counter the contrary tendency toward building up a self-contained economy. Under a self-contained economy, I believe it would be possible for provide regimented employment to all our inhabitants. But it would only be at a tremendous cost to the average standard of living and also at a very great cost to human liberty," said Mr. Rogers.

On his way to Ottawa at the head of the Western Wheat Committee is Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, who holds a similar view of the problems affecting Canada and especially with reference to the plight of western agriculture. Premier Bracken, who has emerged in recent years as a leader in Canadian thought on matters of marketing and agriculture, has sponsored several conferences to discuss the problems of the primary producers who find themselves unable to sell their product at an equitable price.

Mr. Bracken and his committee will ask the Federal Government to continue the 80-cent guaranteed wheat price for another year and to continue as well the operations of the Wheat Board in an effort to rebuild markets abroad for Canadian grain.

Many Lines Affected

In the last seven years western wheat growers have received $750,000,000 less for their wheat than they did in the seven years prior to 1930. The markets which once eagerly demanded the hard No. 1 Northern from the plains of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta are now closed to them because intense nationalism has led to the encouragement of wheat growing at home in an attempt to become self-sustaining.

Since 1922 the fear of war and the desire to be self-sufficient has

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Boston Greets 647 Children Of Connecticut

Visit to historic spots is part of annual educational program for school children.

Between six and seven hundred schoolchildren from all parts of Connecticut toured Boston today, many of them enjoying their first sight of the Bay State capital's historical relics and points of interest.

Nine coaches brought 647 children to the Back Bay Station, where they transferred to busses for the trip around the City. Here as part of an educational program sponsored each year by Martin B. Robertson, Field Supervisor of Rural Education in Connecticut, and by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the youngster's itinerary began with a visit to the Maparium, in The Christian Science Publishing Society building.

From there, the boys and girls, whose ages ranged from 8 to 16, traveled to Cambridge for a view of Harvard University's famed glass flower display and a trip through Agassiz Museum.

Liked the Gold Dome

Back to a Boston hotel for lunch, and then out to Bunker Hill Monument, which, with the Gold Dome of the State House, appeared to have captured the interest of the tourists from the start of their trip. As each point was visited or passed, a guide instructed the travelers in its value or background. Not the least part of the visit was the taking of pictures and candid camera shots for the folks back home.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in touring the City itself and a jaunt to the Navy Yard at Charlestown. Home again by eight o'clock tonight, the youngsters will be richer in history and experience, with incidental training in the value of railroad transportation, but probably better satisfied with the possibilities of the outing as a talking point for weeks to come.

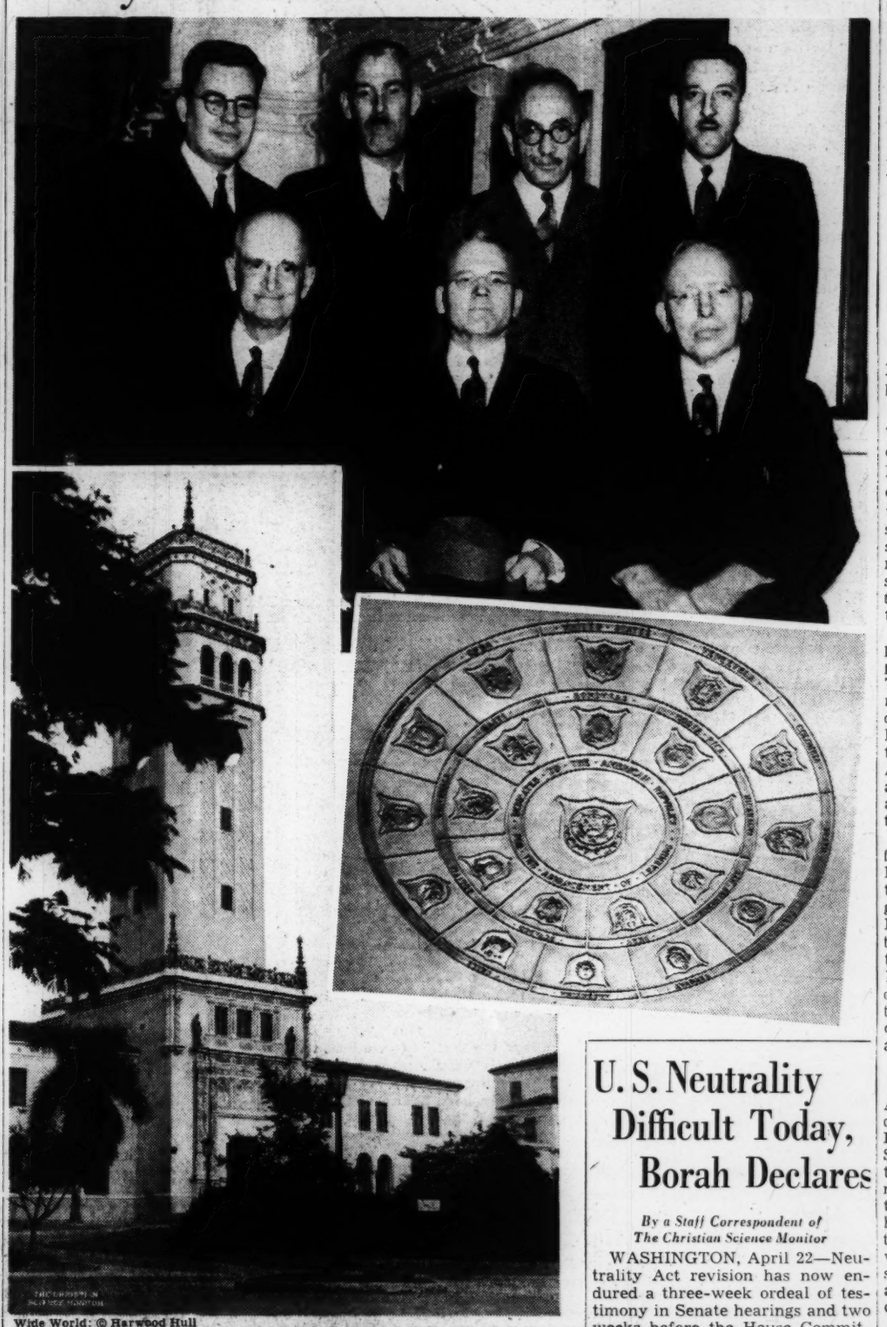
Varied with occasional trips to New York, this program has been carried on by Mr. Robertson and the railroad for the past two years, during which approximately 5000 schoolchildren have benefitted.

Under Good Care

Seven towns and cities contributed to increase the total number of students taking the trip. At each end of their journey police were assigned to marshal the youngsters and control traffic, augmented by 23 buses. An adult, in most cases a schoolteacher familiar with the tour, accompanied each group of ten.

The youngsters were burdened with no luggage, except a camera and in a few instances one of the currently popular games brought along to relieve the monotony of the journey to and from Boston. Lunch and a box supper were included in the reduced rates extended by the railroad.

They Seek Education Focus for Americas



Wide World; © Harwood Hull

Board That Surveyed University of Puerto Rico

Seated, left to right: Victor L. Clark, Economic Consultant, Library of Congress; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President Johns Hopkins University, Chairman; Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director, New School of Social Research. Standing, left to right: Richard Pattee, State Department, Secretary of Mission; Thomas F. Benner, Dean, University of Illinois; Prof. Max Radin, University of California; R. H. Fiedler, Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.

Lower left: Administration Building and tower, University of Puerto Rico.

Lower right: Bronze plaque in the lobby of the Administration Building dedicates the University of Puerto Rico "to the American Republics, for the Advancement of Learning." The plaque contains the seal of each of the 21 Republics, while that of Puerto Rico is in the center.

Experts study University for Americas: Page 3.

Memorandum From Berlin

Average German, Inured to War Scares, Shows More Calm Than Other Nationals—Doubts Polish and Russian Part in Encirclement

By the Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Less perhaps in Berlin than in other European Capitals is there a feeling of tension over the new international situation which has arisen out of Britain's abandonment of its traditional "wait and see" policy in favor of a program of mutual aid to resist German aggression.

The average man, it is true, is asking his neighbor what it is all about, but since he has for years past been a mere cipher and ignorant of what is really going on he has learned to be content that Reichsführer Hitler keeps him out of war, gives him work and returns triumphant from new bloodless conquests three times in 12 months. Further the average man has lived on war scares and regimentation for so long that he is getting inured to it.

The more enlightened Germans are divided in opinion, one might say, according to experience. The older generation while by no means objecting to bloodless conquests still has some doubts as to the methods. But most others are convinced that nothing will happen for three good reasons. The first is that England lost an opportunity of effective action against German aims last May when its encouragement of Czecho-Slovakia's resistance did check Germany's aims for a while, but was not continued afterward. For then came September and the democracies took action which led to the break-up of Czecho-Slovakia and added the Czechs to the list that includes Abyssinia, and China, and Spain.

* * *

The second reason is that the present encirclement policy—whether called by that name or called collective security—will be used here as good propaganda for months to come under the term encirclement. Moreover, without Soviet Russia, it is believed here, the new British guarantees can hardly come to full fruition.

The snub to the Soviets at Munich last September will not be easily overcome, it is thought. And Germans feel that Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, may make commitments with England on behalf of his country, but this may amount to little because of the third reason, namely that Herr Hitler's foreign policy is believed here to be controlled by surer hands and faster methods than that of the democracies.

The Führer knows what he wants and if today's methods fail because of obstruction from without then by tomorrow his methods will have changed—but not his aims. How long, it is asked here, will England with the many other complications of its Empire on its hands, be able and willing to take a genuine interest in Central and East Europe?

In consequence some responsible circles here even go so far as to maintain that a closer German-Polish co-operation than that provided for in the Nonaggression Pact of 1934 may yet come and that with Rumania also an understanding may be secured, since both countries will come to see that such is to their advantage.

* * *

Confidence, moreover, is based upon the fact that Herr Hitler's foreign policy is a German policy—it is not simply a National Socialist policy, but is a continuation of the policy laid down by Bismarck and carried out by methods which the Iron Chancellor could hardly have excelled.

"Abroad they're talking war," one eminent German told me the other day. "How foolish. They seem to have forgotten it takes two for a fight and we do not desire to fight and will certainly give little open cause for it. We are out to realize a natural aim, to secure our 'Lebensraum' and nothing will prevent us."

German "Lebensraum," which has come into great prominence in the National Socialist regime now supersedes the "equal status" and "self-determination rights" as the basis of Germany's "just claims." Literally translated "Lebensraum" means "living space" and is as ever-growing as life and as wide as space itself. It is in fact the key-word of the new Empire. It connotes all that is necessary for the life and development of the German people—their claims from the political, economic, historical, geographical, prestige, and other standards.

* * *

The practical expression of this conception is becoming clearer every day. At the center is the unit molded out of Germany, the former Austria, Sudetenland, and Bohemia-Moravia. From this basis a German sphere of influence would extend so as to bring Europe east of the Rhine under the political and economic domination of Berlin.

This new Empire would naturally consider its right to colonies as part of its "Lebensraum" an even greater need than that of present Germany. And if the hopes of the present German leaders are realized they would have little difficulty in securing these colonies. For the Europe of the future appears to the young German as consisting of three Empires—the British, the Russian, with the German in between, and the other countries of Europe, including France as playing subsidiary roles.

As to the present armaments race most Germans think this will go on until one day the British and German leaders will agree that they have on each side such colossal armaments that a halt must be called. When that day comes, the Germans say, they will be able to talk to England on equal terms. In view of Germany's strengthened armaments position after the September crisis and its annexation of Bohemia-Moravia this may not be such an idle boast.

J. Emlyn Williams

U. S. Neutrality Difficult Today, Borah Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Neutrality Act revision has now endured a three-week ordeal of testimony in Senate hearings and two weeks before the House Committee. Many interesting interchanges have taken place, not the least of them when Mrs. Helen Taft Manning, sister of Senator Robert A. Taft and Dean of Women at Bryn Mawr College, tried to urge rigid neutrality legislation and was told by Senator William E. Borah:

"Haven't the people already made up their minds who is right and who is wrong? The thing that is uppermost in my mind is that there is no neutrality at this time because of conditions that exist in the world . . . We have practically passed upon who is an aggressor."

Senator Borah stressed the great difficulties involved in the Senate Committee taking a really neutral position and emphasized a fundamental alignment of American opinion, has already gone overboard.

Sentiment Unchanged

Despite such interchanges, out of the hearings emerges today a reasonable presumption that sentiment of Committee members is remaining almost unaffected by the protracted hearings, and that if there is any change in the character of the American neutrality statute it is not likely to be in the direction of "cash and carry" for everything, including munitions.

This conclusion does not accord

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Oklahoma Goes Back 50 Years, Whiskers 'n' All

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 22 (AP)—Bearded pioneers gathered here today to relive the most stirring event in Oklahoma archives—the historic run of April 22, 1889.

Tales of the run—when all a man needed to acquire a home was the ability to run, ride or drive a wagon to an unstaked claim—never have lacked rapt listeners.

And so many heavily bearded men who were yet unborn on that day have carried on. Hundreds of businessmen and others let their beards grow. Their wives shook out the folds in crinoline dresses, hoop skirts and bustles and for several days the city and its 100,000 guests have lived in a bygone era.

An '89er parade—10 miles long—depicted varied chapters of Oklahoma's history.

Guthrie was a city of tents the night of the opening in '89 with 25,000 persons claiming a plot in the virgin territory.

The Federal land office building was the only shack of any kind in Guthrie, except the Santa Fe's small depot.

A hundred days later Guthrie boasted five banks, 15 hotels, three music halls, 50 grocery stores and six printing offices with three daily newspapers.

Thus was formed the nucleus of a State.

President Gets Further Power To Pare Dollar

House extension of two years marks great financial-diplomatic aid for democracies.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—The Democratic monetary axis has been renewed.

When the House of Representatives yesterday enacted legislation extending for two more years the President's power to alter the gold content of the dollar and continue the operations of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund it took a step significant not only in the money markets, but underlying and strengthening in a notable degree the day-to-day co-operative relationships of six great nations.

Financial diplomacy, working in privacy, often does the job that political diplomacy cannot tackle. The more spectacular aspects of messages to dictators and bold diplomatic strokes get the headlines. But the effective links between Washington, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berne, and Brussels are forged and renewed by such action as that of the House yesterday.

By that act—so emphatic as to forecast Senate repetition—the House has once more implemented the Executive with power of the greatest import in the event of a European war. It placed again in the President's hands, authority to operate the so-called Tripartite Monetary Agreement, which is one of the most powerful, important, and little-appreciated pieces of machinery of the Democratic axis.

Links Great World Banks

Under that Agreement, the American Treasury is linked to the central banks and treasuries of Britain, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Belgium. Under that Agreement, every day, the financial diplomatists of those countries confer and act. Their actions have a great effect not simply on the interrelationship of currencies, which is important enough of itself, but upon the very financial and economic self-defense of their countries.

In the event of war, the Monetary Agreement would immediately become more important than ever. Its effectiveness would range from protection of both belligerents and neutrals from the worst of the fierce financial shocks that rocked the world in 1914 to forming the basis of a working agreement under which the United States might lend effective aid to some of the belligerents.

Coupled with various other new powers in the hands of the American Executive—such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Export-Import Bank, the Securities and Exchange Commission, etc.—it is expected that in another crisis the United States could avoid the more violent immediate shocks. It could keep the stock exchanges open and operate the money markets, experts believe.

Though there had been a decided reaction against unlimited presidential authority in Congress, this was not manifest as the House extended the money power by a record vote of 225 to 158. Only four Democrats voted with the solid Republican bloc in opposition.

Grants Specific Powers

Under the extended authority, the Executive has power until June 30, 1941, to determine the gold content of the dollar, changing it upward or downward within limits equal to 50 per cent of its former gold value. The current gold value of the dollar is 59.06 per cent of its former content, so the President could still devalue the American currency by about one sixth to a gold content equal to half its old statutory content. The official price of gold would thus be lifted from $35 an ounce to about $41.34.

The Executive can also continue the operations of the Stabilization Fund, originally consisting of $2,000,000,000 acquired through the "mark-up" in gold content. The fund has shown a small profit through its years of operation, and the Treasury—in co-operation with Britain and France in the front line, and the three smaller neutrals secondarily—has been able to assist in keeping exchange values fairly stable.

Many Republican amendments were beaten back by voice vote in the House yesterday, among them proposal to restore to Congress on June 30 power to fix the metallic content of the dollar, putting the country back on the gold standard, forcing foreign gold vendors to buy American products with their returns from the sale of gold here, and requiring submission of the stabilization fund's operating books to the General Accounting Office for audit.

Only one change in present law was made, a proviso that the Treasury Department's annual audit of the fund go to Congress as well as to the President. Hearings have already been begun in the Senate on the entire bill. The drive there for amendment may be more forceful in the House, but the almost undeviating party line of yesterday's vote is an augury for the ultimate passage.

The Week in Focus: Axis Denies Aggression as Delays Cushion Europe's Crisis

Duce Twits Roosevelt on Plea; Rival 'Peace Blocs' Emerging

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's dramatic peace message to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini for a 10-year pledge of non-aggression is having at least one visible effect: It strengthens the forces now cushioning Europe's drift toward conflict.

The President's appeal was unorthodox as diplomacy, startlingly frank, and timed to a nicety. Whether it turns out to be wise or unwise, peace-making or provocative, it captures and holds the world's imagination.

Picture the emotions of the German and Italian dictators when they had their last week-end interrupted by a message that contained the following:

1. Unmistakable indication that President Roosevelt considers Hitler and Mussolini as being, in the Duce's own words, "on the seat of the accused."

2. A breath-taking request for German and Italian guarantees not to attack 31 countries of Europe and the Near East, omitting only the Free City of Danzig, Iceland, and Vatican City, and including Soviet Russia, Britain, France, their colonial dependencies, and all the smaller nations.

3. An offer by President Roosevelt to act as an impartial intermediary in transmitting German and Italian guarantees to the nations he sees living in fear under the "threat of arms" directed against their independence.

4. An offer by President Roosevelt to take the initiative in calling world conferences on trade adjustments and arms reduction. For the first time since the democracies joined powerfully in the arms race, this opened a door toward economic and territorial adjustments by means other than war or the threat of war.

5. Clear indication that if the dictators rejected these offers, the United States would feel morally justified in considering Hitler and Mussolini as aggressors pursuing imperialistic aims. By inference, the most powerful nation in the world would feel morally justified in opposing such wanton militarists by all means.

'Absurd,' Says Duce

Signor Mussolini so far has not deigned to send a formal reply. The Italian press attacked Mr. Roosevelt's message as "amateurish," "meddling," and a work of "terrific ignorance."

The Duce on April 20—five days after receipt of the message—made an indirect reply in a broadcast delivered before a committee on organization of the 1942 Rome Universal Exposition, Italy's coming World's Fair. He did not mention Mr. Roosevelt by name.

"We do not intend to attack anyone," said the conqueror of Ethiopia, whose troops are still mopping up in mountain fastnesses of Albania. "Whether or not any reply is sent to the well-known message I cannot pass up this occasion to reaffirm that the policy of Rome and of the Axis is a policy inspired by the criterions of peace and of collaboration, of which Germany and Italy have given many concrete proofs."

The proposal for world conferences is "no less absurd," than the attempt to depict Italy and Germany as the chief enemies of peace.

Indirectly, the Duce twitted Mr. Roosevelt with "pyramidal errors of geography," and numbered him among "sowers of panic" and defenders of their "more or less inadmissible interests."

The net effect was a rejection of the Roosevelt bid. Yet the Duce's protestations of peace hint that Mr. Roosevelt may have resorted, in Bible language, to the use of "foolish things of the world" to confound the worldly wise. Although Signor Mussolini turned away from the full impact of the peace message, and called it absurd, he found himself compelled before the world and his own people to deny aggressive intentions.

Hitler Delays

Telephone wires between Rome and Berlin were kept busy by the Axis partners in a week filled with celebrations as well as alarms. The Roosevelt message had one effect contrary to Washington's recent diplomacy: It drove Mussolini closer to Hitler.

The German Führer delayed his reply to President Roosevelt, but the controlled German press had a field day of raucous jibes at the American President. The Reichstag was summoned for April 28, as a forum for Herr Hitler's reply.

As ammunition for his speech, Hitler sent inquiries to European nations, asking whether they considered Germany a menace to their independence. Finland, Switzerland, and the Netherlands are known to have replied that they do not feel menaced.

Berlin, like Rome, met Mr. Roosevelt's indirect accusation of aggressive intent by a counter-claim that the Axis is the only solid backbone for a "just" peace. The week thus shifted Europe's issue from peace versus war to peace versus peace. The question now is: What kind of peace?

Is peace the absence of armed conflict? The Pax Germanica in Central Europe, like the Pax Romana in ancient times, aims at an order imposed by superior armed might, but not necessarily by war. The modern German equivalent, spotlighted by President Roosevelt in his message, is the newer "threat of arms," used to make vassals of small nations.

Britain and France, as well as the United States, are talking a different kind of peace. National independence and preservation of the territorial status quo are its guiding stars.

As Britain brought Turkey, and possibly Russia, within sight of joining its "stop-aggression" bloc, Germany and Italy began to shape their own rival "peace bloc." Yugoslavia and Hungary were courted in Rome. Bulgaria stated April 20 its price for joining either bloc. The price includes concessions from Greece, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.

Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler exchanged felicitations on Hitler's birthday April 20, celebrated with a mammoth display of German armed might, and the 2,692nd anniversary of Rome's founding.

Danzig, which reports had it would be presented to Hitler as a birthday present, extended to him merely its citizenship.

Another Wilson?

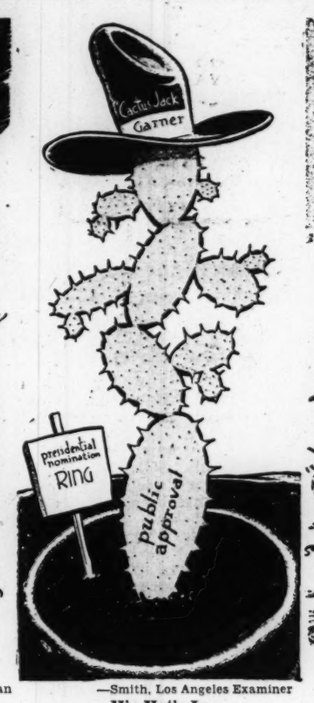
President Roosevelt came in for comparisons with Woodrow Wilson both at home and abroad, as an American President taking the lead in Europe. American opinion is divided, although the peace message won Congressional support even in quarters where the President's former statements on Europe had been criticized.

Latin America, led significantly by Argentina, supported the peace message with enthusiasm.

London, Paris, and most of the world outside of Germany and Italy, applauded Mr. Roosevelt's vision, courage, and initiative.

—Scott, Portland Oregonian

Room for a Few More



—Smith, Los Angeles Examiner

His Hat's In

—Cassel, Brooklyn Daily Eagle

The Jig-Saw Puzzle

Lindy Under Orders

When Anne Morrow Lindbergh and the two boys set sail from Le Havre, France, for home shores which many believed they had left permanently, it became obvious that Colonel Lindbergh might be prolonging his American stay for some time.

He's in the Army now. Called from the Air Corps Reserve, he is on active duty to study America's air defenses and report to Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps. The Colonel applied for renewal of his American pilot's license, talked with President Roosevelt, and took off today on a tour of the country's aviation research and defense centers.

By air and by sea, the world continued to arm and drill.

Britain established a Ministry of Supply with Cabinet rank to control arms and munitions manufacture.

President Roosevelt sent the bulk of the United States Fleet on surprise orders from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A warning to Japan? Tokyo professed calm. A pledge to Rome and Berlin supporting the Roosevelt peace message? Possibly.

Germany's reborn fleet steamed through the English Channel on the way to maneuvers off Spain and Spanish Morocco.

French warships stood guard at Gibraltar, and British near Malta.

Belgium demobilized more than 2,000 technical experts who had been called to the colors.

Unemployment: British Study New Proposals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In view of the fact that an early general election is anticipated, all political parties here are working hard on large-scale plans for dealing with the unemployment problem.

The problem has become particularly acute, and particularly prominent in the public eye. The Labor Opposition in the House of Commons recently made it the occasion of a full-dress debate.

Since then there have appeared numerous unauthorized but apparently quite accurate summaries of a comprehensive, though still unpublished, report on this question prepared for the Trades Union Congress—a body representing the entire organized labor movement in Britain.

This report is the work of a group of Trades Unionists representing the iron and steel trades, the General and Municipal Workers, the Boot and Shoe Operatives, the United Pattern-Makers, and other labor organizations.

Central Agency Urged

The committee has worked out schemes for the development of national resources and British economic equipment through the agency of a permanent central organization which would be responsible alike for finding employment and for maintaining the workless. One of the functions of this new body would be to maintain a continuous survey of all trades that were in difficulty.

The fact that the report is as yet unpublished has led to much political capital being made out of it. In particular, reports have appeared in Conservative and Liberal organs to the effect that it represents a break away from the orthodox Labor Party theory of the dependence of unemployment upon the capitalist system. Anything of this kind, however, is warmly denied in T. C. U. quarters, where it is pointed out that the formation of a permanent central body to organize measures against unemployment has long been a recognized aim of British labor. What is new, therefore, in the report is that this scheme has now been worked out in such detail as to have brought it for the first time within the range of immediate practical politics.

New Training Centers

Meanwhile an important gap hitherto existing in the British system of training young unemployed workers, so as to fit them for skilled jobs, is now to be closed by throwing open Government training centers to youths of 16.

This provision is the main object of a small measure introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor.

The measure has still to be passed into law, but being non-contentious, and having Government backing behind it, this is regarded as assured.

Hitherto boys between the ages of 14 and 18 who may become unemployed after leaving school have been provided with instructional classes by the educational authorities. But the same facilities have not been afforded them between the ages of 16 and 18. At 16 the educational authorities ordinarily finish with them, while the Government training centers have not hitherto been open to them until they reach the age of 18.

Now this is to be changed so that no youth need lack the best training available at any time of his career.

30,000 Jobless Involved

Those who are now unemployed in Britain in the age-group 16 to 18 number in all about 60,000, of whom it is reckoned that some 30,000 may quite well avail themselves of the facilities now to be furnished. They are facilities which cost nothing to the recipient, since maintenance is provided for all those attending any Government training center.

In Britain most of those who are in the 16 to 18 age group find little difficulty in obtaining work. This in the past has been a reason for giving preference to those over 18 in the Government training centers. Now, however, these institutions have been so developed that no difficulty exists in their taking in the 16 to 18 group as well.

The reform is an especially valuable one because it means that many youngsters will get trained for permament jobs who might otherwise have been tempted into cul-de-sac ones which would have left them stranded in the end.

Other Reforms in Bill

Besides effecting this big reform, the bill also deals with several minor matters connected with the Government insurance scheme. It makes a change to the advantage of the unemployed insured subscriber by decreasing the occasions on which, after temporary re-employment, a waiting time of three days is interposed before payment of insurance benefit is resumed. This change is effected by a complicated provision which extends from 10 weeks to 20 the period during which a new waiting period need not be served before benefits can be granted.

Another provision, also to the benefit of the insured person, adds to dependents entitled to benefit, a daughter or sister aged 18 or over, living with the claimant and acting as his housekeeper.

Yet another provision is to remedy minor misuses of the fund that have been found in a limited number of cases. It stipulates that a person on a holiday shall not be entitled to benefit as if unemployed.

D. A. R. Alert to Present Its Views on U. S. Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Daughters of the American Revolution flocked to the White House for their annual reception, giving no evidence of resentment at the recent resignation of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt from their patriotic society.

The reception and an evening banquet brought to a close the 48th Continental Congress, attended by 3,000 D. A. R.'s from all over the country, who adopted policies to guide more than 2,000 D. A. R. chapters during the coming year.

In Mrs. Roosevelt's absence the women were greeted at the White House by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, who took turns in receiving in the red room.

Anderson Incident Explained

The only mention of the Marian Anderson incident, responsible for Mrs. Roosevelt's resignation, came before the Congress in the President-General's annual report in which she described the rules that kept the D. A. R. board of management from giving its consent to the Negro singer's use of Constitution Hall on Easter Sunday.

Later the President-General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., announced that a D. A. R. committee will meet with four representatives of the Marian Anderson Citizens Committee after the conference closes, to discuss the committee's proposal that the ban against Negro artists be lifted so Miss Anderson may sing in Constitution Hall next year.

The Congress itself gave Mrs. Robert no instructions other than to applaud her explanation that "to have made an exception would not only have been in violation of signed agreements and customs for all similar properties in Washington, but would have meant that the society retreated under fire of widely scattered groups and organizations, many of whom knew nothing of the facts and whose interest had nothing to do with the real question."

The Congress just passed has indicated that almost no national policy is too far-reaching, no local detail too small to escape the patriotic eye of the D. A. R.'s. Activities of the society last year, it was reported, ran all the way from the appearance of Mrs. Robert before the Dies investigating committee to stopping a Boston store from selling "Oh, Can You See" dresses, in accordance with the society's insistence that there shall be no parodies of the National Anthem.

Having seen their "adequate national defense" resolutions come to fruitage in President Roosevelt's Army and Navy expansion programs, the women this year turned their attention chiefly to ways to preserve American democracy against attacks made upon it by Fascist and Communist propagandists.

Action on Aliens

If the D. A. R.'s have their way about it, United States immigration statutes will be amended to exclude not only anarchists as in the past, but also Communists and Fascists.

The society also recommended that all aliens in the United States be registered and fingerprinted, that alien propaganda groups be required to register and submit an annual report to the State Department.

Any relaxation of immigration restrictions, even to admit child refugees from European nations was opposed by the Congress. Such measures "as may be advisable for relief of oppressed peoples," the delegates insisted, "should be carried out within the law."

The society took no vote on the controverted question of amending the Neutrality Act or on supporting President Roosevelt's recent co-operation with European Democracies. The only time the mood of the Congress on these subjects was shown was in its applause of speeches presented on various sides of these questions. Then isolationist sentiment appeared to be strongest. No other statement received quite the enthusiastic applause that greeted an initial declaration of Representative Martin Dies, "If I had my way, I would say to Europe, 'What you do does not concern us.'"

Job Insurance Fund To Be Filed Quarterly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22—In the future New York State employers will deposit their contributions to the unemployment insurance fund and file their summary reports on workers and wages on a quarterly basis instead of monthly, as hitherto, Miss Frieda A. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, announced today.

Through the new ruling, contributions for April, May and June will be made after June 30 and will be computed on the same basis as under the monthly system. The order, Miss Miller said, is in conformity with efforts to simplify the task of employers under the unemployment insurance law.

Washington Digest

President: Addressed National Parole Conference. Withdrew nomination of Thomas R. Amlie to be Interstate Commerce Commission Commissioner.

Nominated: Alexander W. Weddell as Ambassador to Spain; Edward Warner to be member of Civilian Aeronautics Authority. Met with American Society of Newspaper Editors in off-the-record press conference. Sent letter to Young Democrats Club of America saying liberals are hope of Democratic Party. Interpreted as warning to Garner and others to "play ball or leave the party." Asked Congress to appropriate $12,000,000 for state unemployment compensation.

Supreme Court: William O. Douglas sworn in as Associate Justice. Ruled former membership in Communist Party is not sufficient cause for deportation of aliens in Strecker case. Upheld legality of Agricultural Adjustment Administration crop-control program.

Senate: Passed second deficiency bill; $66,800,000 naval air base bill; Interior Department appropriation bill; bill providing payment of $22,789,000 in claims of American citizens against Mexico; bill authorizing President to detail federal and scientific and technical experts for temporary duty with Latin-American governments. Elected Senator Sherman Minton Democratic whip to succeed Senator J. Hamilton Lewis.

House: Passed bills limiting to $5,000 the amount payable to a person under the Soil-Conservation and Domestic Allotment Farm Act; permitting voluntary reorganization of railroads under certain conditions; providing training of civilian pilots; extending President's monetary powers for two more years. Completed Congressional action on the navy bases bill.

Departments: Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins starts deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader.

World Digest

Czech Independence: Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, repeated history April 18 by accepting in Chicago leadership of the independence movement. He helped Thomas G. Masaryk found Czecho-Slovakia, now dismembered and absorbed by Germany.

Peruvian Plebiscite: President Benavides set a compulsory but not secret plebiscite for June 18 to pass on proposed Constitutional changes. Congress is to be restored without minority representation. Powers of the President are extended. General Benavides has announced his intention not to run again. Elections are set for Oct. 20.

Mexico-Italy Oil Deal: Reliable reports of $2,500,000 Mexican oil to be exchanged for Italian rayon yarn and machinery.

Aviation: Yankee Clipper completes trial round-trip to Europe.

Sports: Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Narragansett Indian from Westerly, R. I., sets indicated world record of 2h. 28m. 51 4-5s. for the Marathon distance of 26 miles 385 yards in the Boston event. Switzerland announces Winter Olympics for Feb. 3 to 11.

Reich Woos Turkey: Franz von Papen, the soldier-diplomat who served in Austria during the period preceding its absorption by Germany, was called from retirement by Herr Hitler and sent to Turkey, a key nation in the current European tug between Axis and "stop-aggression" bloc.

Spain: London Non-Intervention Committee ends work April 20.

Royal Visit: George George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain will spend four days in the United States, June 8 and 9 at Washington, June 10 at the New York World's Fair, and June 11, Sunday, quietly at Hyde Park with the Roosevelts.

Foreign Orders Aid Welsh Coal Trade

CARDIFF, Wales (AP)—Europe's unsettled situation and strikes in the United States are bringing a boom to the hitherto depressed South Wales coal industry.

Dealers said April 21 that numerous orders had come from the United States in the last two weeks as the result of labor trouble there.

Big orders have been placed by France, Egypt, and other countries which are laying in reserve stocks against the possibility of war. Fifty-six ships were being loaded with coal in Welsh ports today.

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China Has 3 Trade Windows And a Few Small 'Portholes'

Inside China
Sixth of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOI, French Indo-China—The progress of the Japanese campaign has closed one after another the normal routes of access to China from the outside world. Tientsin was the first large port to pass under Japanese military control; this was followed by Shanghai and Tsingtao. The lightning stroke with which the Japanese took Canton last October, which closely preceded the capture of the important rail and river center, Hankow, shut off the Hong Kong route through which China had been receiving most of its supplies.

China now has three windows opening on the outside world, without counting the trickle of trade that continues through some of the smaller ports, such as Wenchow and Swatow, which have not been occupied. The first of these windows is the railway from Hanoi, Capital of French Indo-China, to Yunnanfu Capital of Yunnan Province, in the remote Chinese Southwest. The second is the newly constructed road from Burma to Kunming. The third is the "Russian route," leading from Soviet Central Asia through the vast arid stretches of China's West and Northwest, through Urumchi and Lanchow to Sian, Capital of Shensi Province. Each of these three lines of communication has its political significance; the usefulness of each of them to China depends very much on the attitude respectively of France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Munitions From France?

Are munitions reaching China through the adjacent French colony of Indo-China and, if so, in what quantities?

These questions are surrounded by an atmosphere of acrimonious debate and conflicting rumors. The Japanese Government has asserted in several notes to France that munitions were passing through Indo-China. The French Government has officially denied this statement.

Inquiries on the spot in Hanoi indicate that the Japanese have exaggerated the scope of the transit munitions traffic; but that the French denials cannot be taken at 100 per cent face value. Arms shipments over the Hanoi-Kunming railway are negligible; but a certain amount of munitions reaches China through two other routes, through Lung-chow, on the Kwangsi-Indo-China border, where 10 or 12 trucks are crossing the border almost daily, and through sea shipments from Haiphong, chief port of Northern Indo-China, to various points along the near-by southern coast of China.

The Haiphong Port presents an appearance of tremendous congestion. Shipments of trucks, machinery, materials of all kinds have accumulated there far beyond the dispatching capacity of the Port and the carrying capacity of the railway. A long search is often necessary to locate some shipment that has been buried under a mountain of more recent arrivals. British and French shipping companies plying between Hong Kong and Haiphong are doing a lively business and are putting on many extra ships. Haiphong, Hanoi, and the whole northern part of Indo-China have fallen heir to the former wartime prosperity of Hong Kong and are deriving considerable profits from the transit trade into China.

The Railway Window

The Hanoi-Kunming railway, built at the initiative of one of France's great Oriental empire-builders, Paul Doumer, and designed to tap the undeveloped wealth of Yunnan and other provinces of the remote Chinese southwest, is now enjoying unprecedented prosperity. For many years the railway failed to fulfill the expectations of its promoters, because no great work of development followed its construction. But now it is working up to its limited capacity of 90,000 tons a month. New equipment, which is supposed to increase this capacity by 50 per cent, has been ordered from France and the passenger accommodations of the line are also utilized to the fullest extent, since it offers the only means, apart from air travel, of journeying quickly far into the interior of China.

A trip over this railway, a superb piece of mountain engineering, is sufficient to dispel the idea that it can adequately serve China's needs in the way of imports from the outside world. It is a small narrow-gauge line which passes through almost 200 tunnels as it mounts up to Kunming, which is located at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet. The so-called Michelin auto-car makes it possible to complete the trip from Hanoi to Kunming (a distance of 528 miles) within 24 hours, crosses many deep gorges and swings around corners with breath-taking drops at high speed. The railway on the Chinese side of the border does not run at night, because operation at this time is considered dangerous and this further reduces its capacity. It can only carry a fraction of the freight that was formerly transported over the Canton-Hankow line. And rail facilities cease at Kunming; further transportation of hundreds or even thousands of miles by truck remains before supplies can reach any of the far-flung fronts.

Another link between Indo-China and China is being provided as a result of the agreement of a French banking consortium to invest several hunderd million francs in the construction of a new railway from Lungchow, on the border of Kwangsi Province, to Nanning, one of the large towns of the Province. This railway will probably be finished early in 1940. It is one of three links in a system of rail communication that will traverse Kwangsi and Hunan provinces, joining Canton-Hankow railway at Hengyang. The stretch of railway between Hengyang and Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi, is already working and construction has begun of the middle stretch between Kweilin and Nanning.

The Burma Road

China's second window opens out to the southwest and consists of the 700-mile road which links up Kunming with Lashio, in Burma. The American Ambassador to China, Nelson T. Johnson, traveled over this road when he left China en route to America toward the end of last year, and a number of other travelers, together with small shipments of munitions, have already come across this spectacular highway, which crosses the deep gorges of the Mekong and other large rivers and passes through some magnificent scenery.

More than 150,000 native laborers, many of them recruited from primitive tribes, were pressed into service for the construction of this road and its completion within a year is a tribute to Chinese energy and resourcefulness. But, the road suffers from some defects of this hasty construction. Its stone foundation is not deep enough and some of its bridges have already required repairs in order to stand the strain of the heavy trucks which are rumbling over them. During the summer rainy season landslides and washouts, with interruption of traffic, are expected.

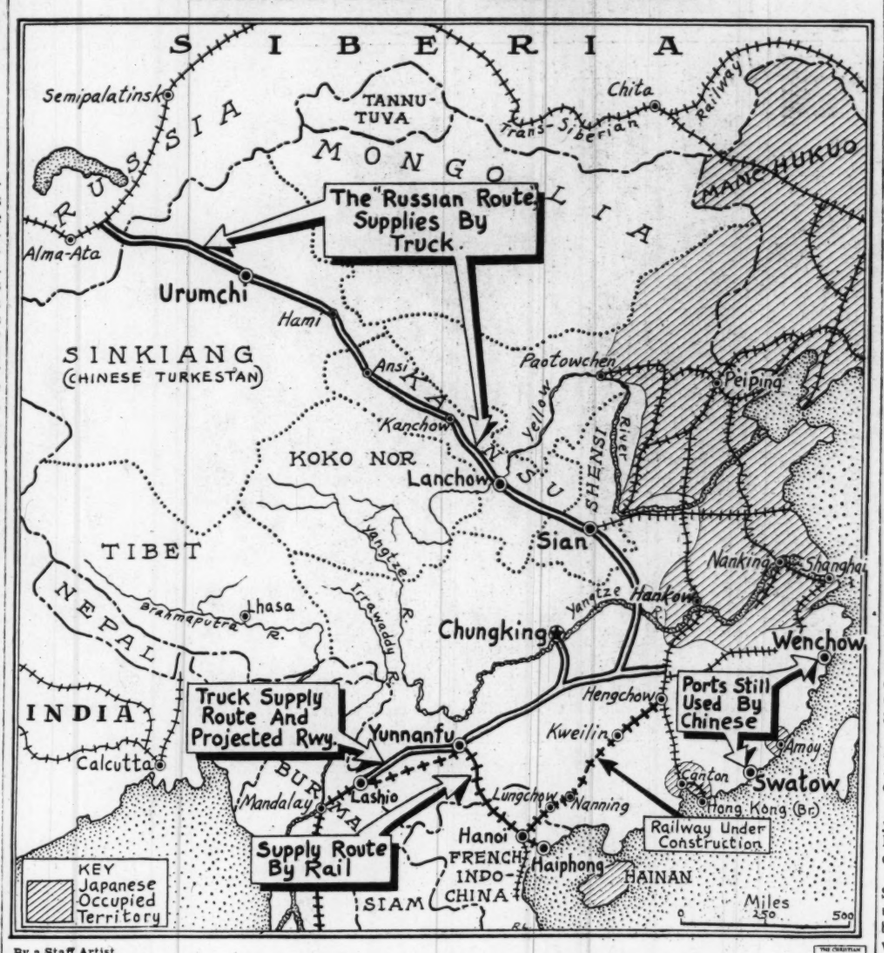
However, the Chinese authorities are working hard to keep the road open, as they worked hard to build it. About 100 trucks came over the road during January. An official in charge of military transportation told me that a regular service of 40 trucks a day will be instituted over the highway in the near future. As the journey requires several days this would require the constant operation of hundreds of trucks and considerable numbers of Fords, Chevrolets, and other vehicles have been and are being imported.

Even if the daily 40-truck schedule can be kept up (a matter of some doubt) the amount of supplies which can be brought in would only equal about one fifth of the quantity that could be carried on a freight train. The importance of the Burma-Yunnan route both to China and to Great Britain will be vastly enhanced when a projected new railway from Kunming to Burma is completed. The construction of this railway, however, will require at least 2½ years.

The Russian "Red route" through Sinkiang, Kansu, and Shensi follows old caravan trails much of the way and is the longest of the three. It is almost 3000 miles from the nearest Soviet railhead in Turkestan to Sian, Capital of Shensi Province. In fact the route is so long and so costly as regards gasoline that many of the Soviet trucks do not return but are left with the Chinese after completing the journey. There is less accurate knowledge of the Indo-China and Burma "windows." But, apart from airplanes (a well-informed foreign observer in Chungking estimates that the Soviet Union has supplied China with about 500 airplanes since the beginning of the war), the quantities of material that can be received from Russia are certainly limited by the factors of vast distance and absence of railways.

It is doubtful whether all three of China's new routes of access to the outside world are as useful as was the Canton-Hankow railway before the fall of those two cities. But they do afford a means of getting into the country the most essential supplies; they keep up morale; and they are of great commercial importance for the future. Had it not been for the present war China might have kept its Burma "back door" closed indefinitely. Now, as a British observer remarked, Great Britain may regain on the Irrawaddy (the main river of Burma) some of the Chinese trade which has been lost on the Yangtze. For China's western and southern ways of communication are not one-way routes. The mountain railway from Indo-China, the trucks of today and the freight trains of future years from Burma, are not only bringing in supplies but are carrying out Chinese export products which in this way avoid the zones of Japanese occupation along the coast and the Yangtze River.

China's Three 'Back Doors'



By a Staff Artist

Sources of Supply for Chinese Forces

Despite the fact the Japanese Army has occupied most of China's seaboard, supplies needed by a nation at war continue to flow over three routes known as China's "back doors." In the map above, the "Russian Route" is shown cutting across China in a southeasterly direction through Ansi, Kanchow, Lanchow, Sian and almost to the occupied zone where it swings south across the Yangtze. A few free ports provide the second "door" through which supplies find their way into the interior. Wenshow and Swatow are the two principal ports in this category. The projected rail route from Burma and a present truck route from the same region constitute the third "door."

'Unseen' Sky Nebula Haled Within View by Spectroscope

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 22—Variations in the speed with which the Great Nebula in Andromeda revolves, were reported by Horace W. Babcock, assistant in the Lick Observatory, to the American Philosophical Society, an institution here that dates from Benjamin Franklin's time. Most conspicuous of all the spiral nebulae, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, was studied at Lick through the spectroscope, with the result that Mr. Babcock was able to detect much higher velocities in the whirling system just outside the bright central core, than had ever been detected before. Further, "the approach to constant angular velocity for the outer spiral arms can hardly be reconciled with current theories of galactic rotation," he said.

It is one of the nearest and brightest of the extra-galatic nebulae. Light requires about 1,000,000 years to travel from there to the earth, and about 40,000 years merely to cross it from one side to the other, the speed of light being 186,000 miles per second. Some 65 novae or new stars have been observed in this "universe" in nine years.

By means of the spectroscope, Mr. Babcock was able to measure the velocities of "unseen" portions of the nebulosity far distant from the visible central portion. Together with Dr. N. U. Mayall, he found several small patches of nebulous matter "undoubtedly associated with the outer portions of the spiral arms." From these observations and from new data gathered on the spiral NGC 7331, he was able to determine "with considerable assurance," the direction of rotation of the spirals, and to calculate the distribution and total mass of the entire nebula.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel physicist at the University of Chicago, told of an airplane experiment carried through by Volney Wilson and Marcel Schein to show that mesotrons are being produced continually in the atmosphere, due to the bombardment of photons, particles of light principally from the sun.

Earlier experiments at sea level by D. S. Hsiung and later ones by by F. R. Shonka on Mt. Evans, showed that such mesotron production is almost non-existent at elevations below 14,000 feet. At 20,000 feet the aviators found it readily observable, and at 25,000 feet, abundant.

Prof. Robert A. Millikan from California reported that on the basis of figures gained in 25 successful plane flights, he believed the maximum energy of incoming cosmic ray electrons would be found to be in the neighborhood of 6,000,000,000-electron-volts.

"This maximum corresponds closely to the energy to be expected if there is a possibility of transforming into cosmic-ray energy the whole of the rest-mass of the carbon atom," he said. "This is the most abundant element in the universe, save hydrogen and helium." Some further evidence that this agreement may not be entirely a coincidence has recently been brought to light and was also presented in this paper.

Speakers at the final discussions included Percy W. Bridgman, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, authority on the physics of high pressures; Karl K. Darrow, research physicist of Bell Telephone Laboratories, who told of investigations of the theory of solid bodies and J. D. Williams of Princeton Observatory, who reported on work in determining the direction of meteor paths.

Jersey Chowder: Here's the Recipe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Gov. A. Harry Moore, who differed with Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine a few weeks ago on the ingredients of real clam chowder, has sent to the Maine Executive his favorite recipe—New Jersey style—which calls for tomatoes—a point of sharp disagreement between the New Jersey Governor and the "down-East" folks.

Governor Moore held that the people of New England were not familiar with chowder as it was made in New Jersey or they would not be so emphatic in asserting that their own was the best.

Here is Governor Moore's recipe—enough for four servings:

One-fourth cup of fat salt pork, diced; 1 onion sliced, 1 cup diced celery, 1 cup diced potatoes, 2½ cups boiling water, ⅛ teaspoonful thyme, 1½ cups fresh or canned New Jersey tomatoes in season or fresh New Jersey tomato juice, 1 pint fresh clams, 2 tablespoons butter, salt, a few grains of pepper.

Heat the salt pork in a large aluminum saucepan over slow heat until the fat is extracted, add the onion and celery and cook until the onion is yellow; add the potatoes, boiling water and salt; boil until the potatoes are tender; drain the liquor from the clams chop them, then combine the two and heat slowly to the boiling point. Add the butter, clams, tomatoes, pepper and thyme to the vegetables and reheat. Season if necessary, and serve with crisp pilot biscuit crackers.

Oh, Say, See the Mayor!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Corporation of the City of London has decided to shed a little more light on its Lord Mayor.

Not that he is in any way a mysterious figure; but once a year, on the ninth of November, he rides in the Lord Mayor's Show, parading in triumph through the City streets, and the massed ranks of his cheering fellow citizens, and then, although he is right in the limelight, he is sometimes very difficult to see.

For November is usually a gloomy month in London; and, likely as not, just as the Mayor comes rolling along in his coach, not too conspicuous in its dim interior, Old Man Fog comes rolling along, too.

To avoid this the Corporation is going to fit the inside of the coach with electric light.

It is an extremely venerable vehicle, as gilded and picturesque, as massive and dignified and splendid, as the mid-eighteenth century could make it; so that it cannot be denied that the present Lord Mayor, Sir Frank Bowater, is right in thinking that the electric light will appear an anachronism. It can hardly help dispelling some of the atmosphere of antiquity with the fog. But it insures that this year the pageant will not have an anti-climax; and that the long procession of King's horses, and King's men, of civic grandees, of bands, and banners, and displays by the Worshipful Companies, shall not lead up to a Mayor who has added a cloak of invisibility to his robes of office.

Experts Study University for Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 22—With the object of sponsoring development of a Pan American University—an intellectual meeting place for students of the 21 American Republics—a committee of distinguished educators had today completed a survey of the University of Puerto Rico to determine its qualifications as an institution for all the Americas. The Commission is headed by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and was selected by the Interdepartmental Committee on Co-operation with the American Republics, named by President Roosevelt last summer. Its verdict will be reported to the President on reaching Washington.

With funds made available largely by the Federal Government, the University of Puerto Rico in the past two years has added greatly to its structural equipment with a group of buildings which many believe place it among the first Universities south of the Rio Grande. The building program is not completed, and should the Pan-American idea be carried out, as discussed at the Lima Conference, it is likely that new structures would be erected.

The University of Puerto Rico recently celebrated its thirty-sixth anniversary with an enrollment of more than 5,000 students. It has colleges of arts and sciences, law, agriculture and engineering, pharmacy and education.

Because of the Island's location it has been considered most suitable for graduate and research work which might be of great benefit to large part if not all of the two American continents. Many of the University's graduates are now in a wide range of activities throughout the West Indies, Central and South America. Students have been enrolled from half a dozen other countries, and many have come from the United States.

Associated with Dr. Bowman in his survey of the University are Frank P. Graham, Chancellor of the University of North Carolina; David I. Crawford, University of Hawaii; Dr. Victor S. Clark, Consulting Economist, Library of Congress, Washington, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah; Max Radin, University of California Law School; Alvin Johnson, Director, New School for Social Research, New York; and Dr. Thomas E. Benner, Dean, College of Education, University of Illinois. Dr. Benner, former chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, more than ten years ago outlined a comprehensive program of expansion for the University. Richard Pattee, Professor of History in the University of Puerto Rico but on leave for special duty with the State Department, is serving as the Commission's Secretary.

Cookies à la Girl Scout Feature Minneapolis Menus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Queen of Hearts
Makes no more tarts;
She lost the knack, they say.
For the Knave of Hearts
Ignored her tarts,
To wait for Girl Scout Cookie Day!"

Minneapolis, Minn.

During the month of March, Minneapolis citizens became definitely cookie-conscious and consumed almost 2,000,000 cookies, shaped in the familiar trefoil emblem of the Girl Scouts, when that organization put on its annual cookie sale drive. Orders for 45,000 boxes were taken by 4,000 Girl Scouts and Brownies of the Minneapolis area, according to Miss Patricia Rochester, local director. Mrs. E. H. Keating was chairman of the drive.

Leading in sales for the second year was Troop 69, in Wayzata, a Minneapolis suburb, this time with orders for 1,000 boxes.

This is the third year that Girl Scouts have used this method of raising money, and Minneapolis has become increasingly familiar with the green and white window sticker that says: "We have bought Girl Scout cookies." Practically every local organization—women's clubs, church societies, P. T. A. groups, men's civic clubs, and even country clubs—has supported the drive by serving the well-known trefoil cookie at one meeting, at least.

Brownies, the junior members of Girl Scouts, participated indirectly in the sale, with their mothers acting as cookie solicitors in each pack. The Minneapolis area has an active roll call of more than 4,000 Girl Scouts of the three divisions—Brownies, Intermediates, and Senior.

This method of raising money for Scouting needs is sanctioned by the national headquarters.

In each cellophane-wrapped treasure chest box are packed 40 vanilla cookies, selling for 25 cents a box. Three cents from each box goes to the individual troop treasury, and is used by the members for such treats as overnight camping parties, all-day hikes, and other Scouting activities.

Girl Scout Leaders' Association, and the Brownie Leaders' Association receive a share in the profits, in order to send leaders to national training camps during the summer.

The remaining profits from the cookie sale go toward improvements at the two camps for Minneapolis Girl Scouts: Camp Greenwood, near Buffalo, Minn., and Camp Lockeslea, a few miles north of Minneapolis.

Last year's improvements at Camp Greenwood included the purchase of four rowboats, new beds and tents, wardrobes for the tents, and gravel for the beach. At Camp Lockeslea a large tent with eight cots was provided, a new kitchen stove, and a basement was dug under the central cabin.

Plans for this year include a new water system at Camp Lockeslea, added staff members to keep the camp open longer; at Camp Greenwood, the winter-proofing of at least one building, so that camping can be a year-round possibility.

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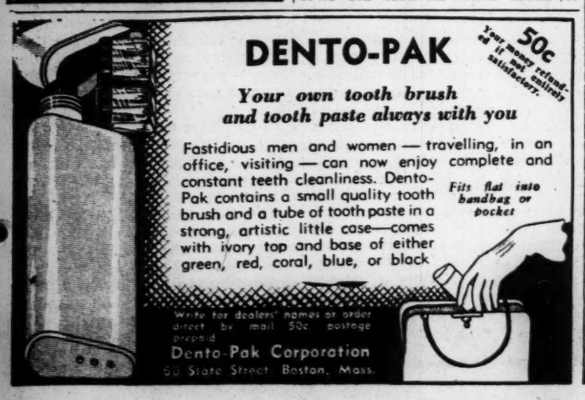
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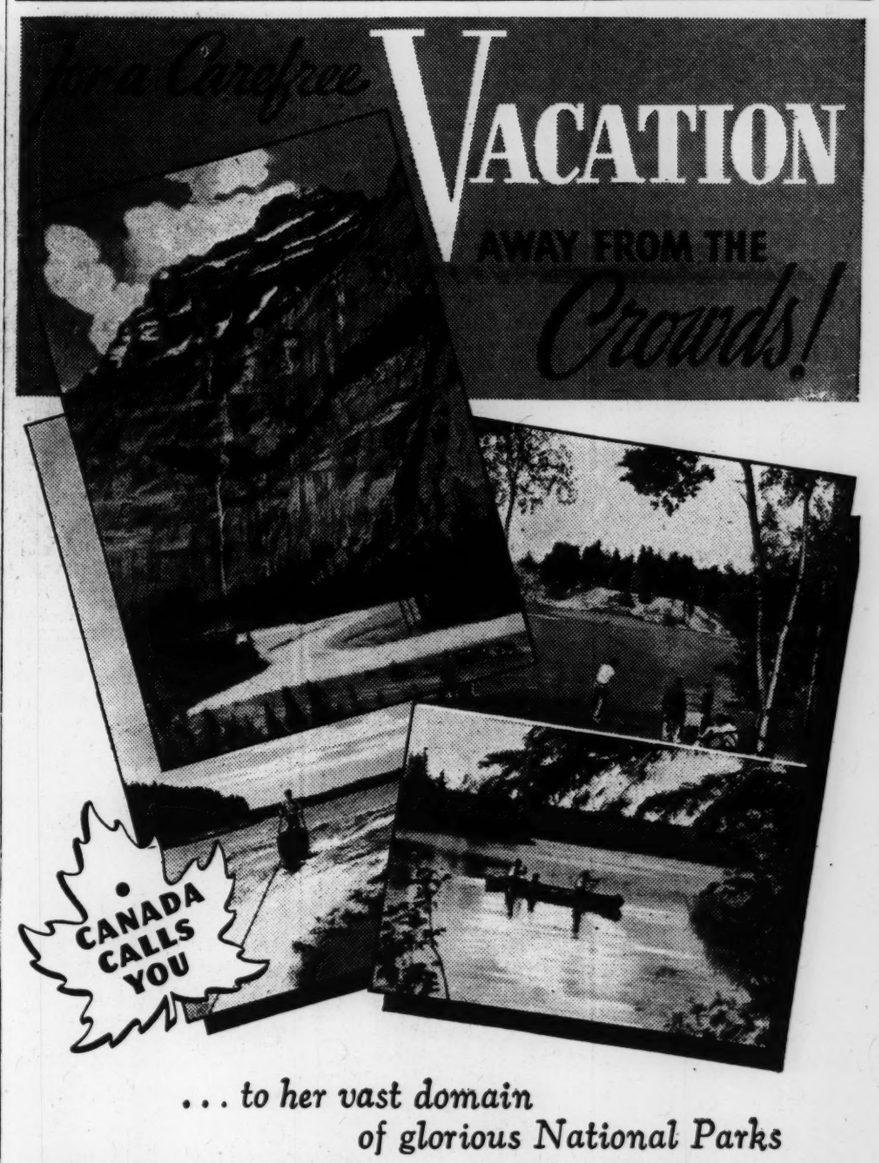

... to her vast domain of glorious National Parks

THIS is the year to visit Canada, with the whole land en fete for the Royal visit of their Majesties the King and Queen. Come to her awe-inspiring National Parks where mile-high lakes mirror snow-capped peaks; where great resorts such as Jasper and Banff offer matchless hospitality; where scenic trails wind mile on mile through rugged, primeval grandeur. Visit the colourful parks of Saskatchewan and Manitoba or tour the Pacific Coast. Vancouver, Victoria, the scenic "Inside Passage" to Alaska and the Yukon will linger in your memory.

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Golden Bear Oarsmen Start Speculation—Chess—Proud Soccer Name Revived

Cal's Crew Enthusiasm Hits '40 Olympic Note

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—When California's trim eight-oared shell "Pacifica" spider-legged across the finish line on the Oakland Estuary over six lengths ahead of the University of Washington's "Washingtonia" a great cry arose—"California to represent the United States at the 1940 Olympic Games!"

"They're greater than 1928!" and "The 1932 Olympic crew couldn't touch them!" These are some of the shell house enthusiasms expressed after Cal's smooth stroking varsity boatload had crossed the finish line in a Pacific Coast regatta for the first time since 1932. Washington has won every year since and represented the U. S. at the Berlin Olympics.

Valiant

But Washington's lads just weren't in the race this year. Only one last year's varsity man sat in the boat—Capt. Bob Murray,—while Cal seated seven men and the cox from the 1938 crew. They certainly looked like they'd been rowing together since childhood as they swung up the Estuary against a valiant but un-co-ordinated Washington hell.

But whether or not they are good enough to be called greater than the 1928 or 1932 California-Olympic crews launched by Ky Ebright is another question. Thus far they haven't been tried in the pinches. They never were threatened by Washington, and it is only when a crew is pushed and has to row under stress that their superiority or lack of it shows up. What might have happened had stroke Kirk Smith's "crab," or topping of a wave, occurred during a close race is hard to say—but it shows that Ebright has a job on his hands to ready his boys for Poughkeepsie June 17 if he hopes to beat Navy.

Jayvees Better

Washington's coach, Ulbrickson, was pretty low after the race, and well he might be, for not only was it a setback for the 1939 season but—as has not yet been stressed—his Junior Varsity, in losing to Cal's Jayvee by only three feet, rowed a faster race by about 15 seconds than did his Varsity in losing to Cal's Varsity. In other words, Washington's Jayvee boat is better than the Varsity.

The Washington Frosh swirled up the Estuary to keep their record against California clean—no losses since 1929. They did it by four and one-half lengths too. This and the very close Jayvee race were the hopeful things to Coach Ulbrickson, who allows as how his boys will make a "whale of a better showing at Poughkeepsie" (National Intercollegiates on the Hudson).

No Sign

California's boatloads on the other hand are just bursting with pride and enthusiasm—which is bad for diminutive Coach Ky Ebright. Says Ky, "Just because we took Washington on one of their off-years is no sign we are going to sweep the Hudson. The Huskies will be right back there aiming at us and the Navy, and we'll have to row a mighty smooth race to come out ahead on the four-mile course there."

And never were truer words uttered. This year Navy has the strongest boatload in the East, with many of its last year's sweepsters back. We understand Cornell has a good boat too and Coach "Stork" Sanford's (ex - Washingtonian) charges can't be underestimated.

Just Under '37 Record

Best sign for the Cal hopes on the Hudson is the varsity time on the Estuary for three miles of 14:48.4, which is just under the former 14:49 record by Washington made in 1937 here.

As to the 1940 Olympics, Cal will have four varsity men back for competition and their whole Jayvee boatload. Washington will have three varsity men back including its stroke and the whole Jayvee boat. There are three Washington Varsity men who dropped out of crew this season as we recall it (two by choice and one through grades). Could it be part of 1940 strategy that these three stalwarts would resume their places in the boat that strives to represent the U. S. at the next Olympics?

More Than Meets the Eye

If Ulbrickson can whip together a more unified Varsity for the June 17 race, even though he doesn't beat Cal or Navy (it's Cal, Navy, Washington on the Hudson for '39 so the experts say), his 1940 crew could conceivably be right back on top. There's more going on in these shell houses aiming for the Olympics than meets the eye. But however you pick them for 1940, it looks like a great year for one of the best crews California has ever mustered to man its blue-tipped oars. And let Navy, Syracuse, and Cornell beware of California's Golden Bear! This is fair warning. **Royal Arch Gunnison**

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	2	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Detroit	2	1	.667
Boston	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	2	.000
Washington	0	2	.000

Results April 21

Boston 9, Philadelphia 2.
New York 6, Washington 3.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 1.
St. Louis-Chicago (rain).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	3	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
New York	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000

Results April 21

Boston 10, New York 3.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2
Brooklyn 2, Phila. 2 (11 innings, darkness).

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Rhea Barry of Akron, Ohio, who set a new world record of 2m. 44.2s. in the junior women's 220-yard freestyle race in the National A. A. U. swimming championships held recently in Cleveland. Center: H. W. (Bunny) Austin, British finalist in the 1938 Wimbledon tennis championship who recently announced his intention of returning to Davis Cup play. Right: Manager Bill Terry (left) of the New York Giants and Manager Oscar Vitt of Cleveland.

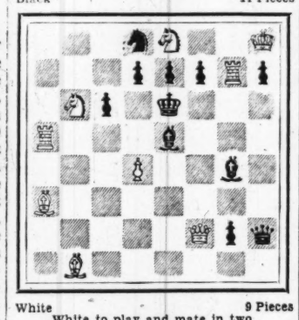
Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 22, 1939

Problem No. 2133
By William B. Rice

Black 11 Pieces

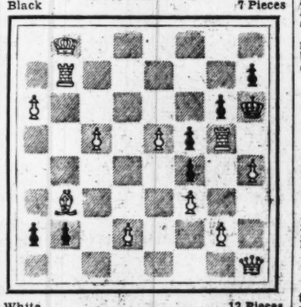


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.
(Good Companions, April, 1914)

Problem No. 2134
By William B. Rice

Black 7 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.
(Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 3, 1917.)

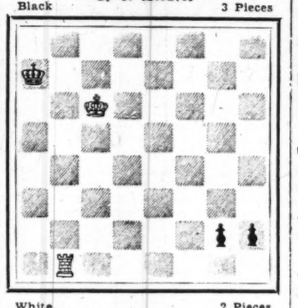
Solutions to Problems

No. 2131. Q-Kt5
No. 2132. 1. Kt-B5 — 2. Q-KKt3 — KxKt
1. —— — 2. Kt-K7ch — K-Q4
1. —— — 2. QxB — B-B6
1. —— — 2. Q-Kt3ch — threatens

End-Game No. 455. White wins: 1 RxP, R-K; 2 BxPch, KxB; 3 Q-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 4 R-R7, Q-Q2; 5 Q-R5, K-B; 6 P-Kt6, K-K2; 7 B-Kt5ch, K-K3; 8 Q-Kt4ch, K-Q4; 9 R-Qch, K-B4; 10 Q-Kt4 mate.

End-Game No. 456
By J. Moravec

Black 3 Pieces



White 2 Pieces

White to play and draw
(This simple ending will prove puzzling)

Notes

Erich Eliskases, Austro-German expert, has defeated E. D. Bogoljubow, Russo-German, and twice a challenger for the world's championship, by a score of 11½-7½, eight wins, four losses, and seven draws.

George Emlen Roosevelt, president of the Marshall Chess Club, New York, has been selected by the National Chess Federation to head the committee which will arrange for sending a team to represent the United States in the International Team Tournament, to take place in Buenos Aires this July.

I. Horowitz gives an interesting account of his transcontinental tour in the March Chess Review. Altogether he gave exhibitions in thirty-three cities, winning 635 games, drawing 60, and losing 31. Of Los Angeles, Mr. Horowitz writes: "I believe Los Angeles has the largest chess club in point of membership, in the world. The roster, I am told, records the names of over 400. And at the opening gong at nine, forty to fifty men assemble for combat and sociability. It is no particular miracle that the club is successful. For E. P. Elliot, champion of the American Chess Federation (then the Western Chess Association) in the early 1900's, has devoted his full time and effort to building the club."

The game below, played in the Marshall-North Jersey match of the 1939 Metropolitan League team championship, won by the Marshall C. C., shows one of the younger Marshall players developing a strong attack.

Sicilian Defense

Seidman White	Anderson Black	Seidman White	Anderson Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 Q-Q2	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 K-R	Kt(Q2)-K4
3 P-Q4	PxP	15 B-KR6	R-B
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-Q5	Kt-Q2
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	17 BxB	KxB
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	18 R-B3	Kt-B3
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	19 R-KR3	R-KR(a)
8 Kt-Kt3	Castles	20 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
9 P-B4	B-K3	21 KtxKtch	PxKt
10 Castles	Kt-KR4	22 PxP	BPxP
11 P-B5	BxKt-(Kt6)	23 B-B4ch	Resigns
12 RPxB	Kt-B3		

(a) 19 . . . . Kt-Kt is better, but Mr. Seidman gives 20 R-KB, and if R-K; 21 RxPch, KxR; 22 PxPch, K-Kt2; 23 RxPch, KxP; 24 B-R5ch, KxB; 25 R-B5ch and mate in four.

A game with a sudden finish. From the recent Moscow-Leningrad tournament won by Flohr, with Reshevsky a close second.

Indian Defense

Rabinowitz White	Goglidze Black	Rabinowitz White	Goglidze Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 R-Kt	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 Kt-Kt3	P-QKt4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	15 P-QB4	PxP
4 P-K3	Castles	16 BxP	Q-K2
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	17 Q-B3	B-K3
6 KKt-K2	PxBP	18 Kt-B5	Q-Q2
7 BxBP	P-QR3	19 BxB	QxB
8 Castles	P-B4	20 B-Kt2	Kt-K4
9 P-QR3	BxKt	21 Q-B4	Kt-Kt3
10 PxB	Q-K2	22 Q-Kt5	Kt-K5
11 B-Q3	P-K4	23 Q-R6!!	Resigns
12 PxKP	QxP		

Keres and Flohr Lead

After six rounds, Keres and Flohr lead the field at Margate, England, a half point ahead of Capablanca and Thomas.

••YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller, Indians—Held Detroit to three hits and fanned 10 as Cleveland beat Tigers 5-1.

Joe Di Maggio and Joe Gallagher, Yankees—Each hit homers and accounted for all New York's runs as Yankees beat Senators 6-3.

Jim Bagby and Doc Cramer, Red Sox—Former handcuffed Philadelphia with five hits; latter doubled three runs home to break tie and made three spectacular catches in the field.

Vito Tamulis, Dodgers, and Claude Passeau, Phillies—Tamulis spread five hits over 11 innings and Passeau struck out 11 batters in eight innings before giving way to pinch hitter as teams battled to 2-2 tie.

Joe Marty and Stan Hack, Cubs—Hit homers to provide Chicago's margin of victory over Cardinals.

Al Lopez, Bees—Singled twice with men on base to drive in four of Boston's 10 runs against New York.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The New Old Etonians

LONDON—A proud old name is to be revived in British amateur soccer with the re-formation of the Old Etonians Football Club. Back in the seventies and early eighties of the last century, the former pupils of Eton College were a major power in the game. Twice they won the Football Association Challenge Cup—in 1879 and 1882—and they reached the final on six occasions.

Corinthians

Came the dawn of out-and-out professionalism. And out went the crack amateur sides, one by one. The last of the old giants to disappear being the celebrated Corinthians, who only this season deemed it best to forfeit their separate identity and have joined forces with their old and close friends, the Casuals.

How fascinating it is, in the present days of amateur soccer's eclipse, to contemplate the names of the teams engaged in F. A. Cup Finals up to 1885, the last year in which any unpaid players figured in such a game! Here are the results of the deciding matches up to that time.

Year	Winner	Loser	Score
1872	Wanderers	Royal Engineers	1-0
1873	Wanderers	Oxford University	2-0
1874	Oxford University	Royal Engineers	2-0
1875	Royal Engineers	Old Etonians	2-0
1876	Wanderers	Old Etonians	3-0
1877	Wanderers	Oxford University	2-0
1878	Wanderers	Royal Engineers	3-1
1879	Old Etonians	Clapham Rovers	1-0
1880	Clapham Rovers	Oxford University	1-0
1881	Old Carthusians	Old Etonians	3-0
1882	Old Etonians	Blackburn Rovers	1-0
1883	Blackburn Olympic	Old Etonians	2-1
1884	Blackburn Rovers	Queen's Park Glasgow	2-1
1885	Blackburn Rovers	Queen's Park, Glasgow	2-0

No Hope for Amateur

Since then, the amateur has been pushed further and further out of the picture by the spectacular growth of the game as a professional entertainment for the masses, and now there is not an amateur side in the land with the faintest reasonable hope of getting through more than an early round or two of the F. A. Cup competition.

Old Boys of the public schools still play their soccer, however. And they have a little tournament of their own each season for a trophy known as the Arthur Dunn Cup. This competition is run by Maj. Jack Stewart and the profits are given to charity. The 1939 final was played on the Polo Ground at Hurlingham, and it resulted in a victory for the Old Carthusians—former pupils of Charterhouse—over the Old Cholmelians by two goals to one. Though the uninitiated might not suspect it from their name, the Old Cholmelians are the Old Boys of Highgate School.

Rivalry

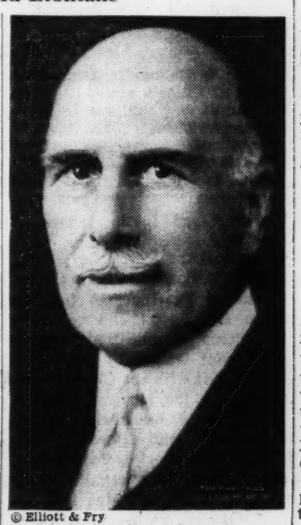
The Old Carthusians have now won the Arthur Dunn Cup 11 times after figuring in 13 finals. Next season, presumably, their old-time rivalry with the Old Etonians will be renewed. Only last season was Association Football officially "recognized" again at Eton—the Rugby code has been played there since the early part of the present century—and now both Rugger and soccer are played during the Lent half, the Christmas half being devoted to Eton's special brand of football, the Field Game. Parenthetically, I would add that, ever since the World War, the trend of games-playing in all types of school has been away from soccer to the handling code, Rugger.

Heroic Age

Right now, Eton furnishes in modern soccer a link with the heroic age of amateur play. For the President of the Football Association (controlling body for the game here, professional and amateur) is an Old Etonian—the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary and Governor-General of South Africa from 1923 to 1931.

Until his election as President of the F. A., the Earl had not taken an official part in the administration of soccer, though latterly he had come into touch with the game as Chairman of the Joint Advisory Committee of the National Playing Fields Association and Central Council of Recreative Physical Training.

At Eton, the Earl of Athlone played soccer, but in his day the standard there was very high and he did not manage to obtain a place in the first eleven. His predecessors in office as President of the F. A. (founded in 1863) were Sir Francis Marindin, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Charles Clegg and William Pickford.



© Elliott & Fry

Earl of Athlone

President of the English Football Association and an old Etonian

Dapper Dan Club

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Dapper Dan Club, a unique, non-profit, non-dues paying charitable organization conceived by a sports writer trying to pick the best dressed men-about-town, announced it will stage a $10,000 open golf tournament here Aug. 10-13.

The announcement came after Fred Corcoran, secretary of the Professional Golf Association, telegraphed from Boston the assignment of the date and that 200 or more leading pros and amateurs would compete in the event—largest of its kind ever held here.

In 1935 Al Abrams, columnist of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, picked two men he considered "Dapper Dans" about town. A year later the group had grown into a "Good Companionship" Club which was incorporated as the Dapper Dan Club.

Dr. L. G. Beinhauer is President of the organization, which has raised several thousands of dollars for local institutions, and is planning to organize chapters nationwide. The first has been set up in Washington, Dr. Beinhauer said.

Nichols' Yacht Wins Series

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 22 (AP)—George Nichols' Goose, one of the entries from the Long Island Sound fleet, yesterday won the International Six-Meter Yacht Racing Series and the Prince of Wales Cup with a total of 23½ points for four races.

Goose, sailing a fine race, turned in her second victory of the series in the final race to clinch top honors by a margin of 4½ points over Henry Morgan's Djinn, another United States craft. Two Bermuda entries finished third and fourth in the series as well as yesterday's race. They were Bert Darrell's Achilles, with 17 points, and the Trimingham Borothers', Solenta with 15.

Djinn got off to a good start in a 12-mile wind and remained in front until the fleet began its second trip around the course. Trailing by five seconds at the first weather mark, Goose overtook Djinn on the second leg to the windward. She kept increasing her lead from there to the finish as the wind dropped to about seven miles an hour.

William Miller's Viking, of Bermuda, last year's winner and the best light-weather craft in the fleet, was last through the greater part of the race but moved up two places to finish fifth after the wind died.

The order of finish, with times and total points (start 3 p. m.; course 12 miles): Goose, 4:59:16, 23½; Djinn, 5:00:18, 19; Achilles, 5:02:03, 17; Solenta, 5:02:08, 15; Viking, 5:02:28, 11¼; Star Wagon, Herman Whiton, United States, 5:02:12, 13¼; Vema, G. U. Vetelsen, Norway, 5:03:53, 6.

Charles Blair Macdonald

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y. (AP)—Charles Blair Macdonald, first United States Golf Association Amateur Champion in 1895, passed on April 21.

He was born in Niagara Falls, Ont., became a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange and later of the New York Exchange. He retired from the brokerage business several years ago.

For many years he maintained an extensive estate in the millionaire colony here and founded the National Golf Links of America near Southampton in 1908. He also founded the famous Mid-Ocean Links in Bermuda and was one of the organizers of the Golf Association.

Scottish Football

GLASGOW, April 22 (AP)—In the Scottish Football League first division matches yesterday Rangers defeated Hamilton Academicals 3-2 at Ibrox Park and Third Lanark blanked Hibernians 2-0 at Cathkin Park.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Frank Shields rallied to overcome Bryan Grant by winning last three sets in five-set final of Mason-Dixon tennis tourney.

Today a Year Ago

Joe Kuhel, Chicago White Sox first baseman, bettered one major league record and tied another by accepting 23 chances and making 22 put-outs. Former record was 22 chances accepted.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

At Princeton, N. J.: Harvard 7, Princeton 0.
At Ithaca, N. Y.: Ithaca College 13, Arnold 4.
At Williamstown, Mass.: Williams 8, Middlebury 3.
At Newton, Mass.: Boston College 10, Fordham 7.
At Medford, Mass.: Tufts 12, Lowell Textile 2.
At Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan 6, Vermont 5.
At Storrs, Conn.: Rhode Island State 13, Conn. State 1.
At Philadelphia: Pennsylvania 3, Penn State 1.

Smith and Thomson Join Golfers' Advisory Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Horton Smith and Jimmy Thomson, who together with Harry Cooper and Lawson Little made golfing history a A. G. Spalding's "good-will foursome" have recently been appointed Associate Directors of The American Golf Institute, organized last year by A. G. Spalding & Bros., to assist golfers and golfing groups throughout the country.

With the continued direction of Robert T. Jones, Jr., plus the facilities of A. G. Spalding & Bros. (all of which have been placed at its disposal), and plus the assistance of Smith and Thomson, The American Golf Institute as now constituted is in an eminently strong position to serve the golfing public. Their two years in the "good-will foursome" give Smith and Thomson a unique familiarity with golfing problems and conditions throughout the country. As Spalding's representatives, they appeared in 160 matches in 41 states, traveling close to 100,000 miles and playing to more than 300,000 spectators, mostly on municipal links.

Good Background

In addition to this period of intensive golf, both Smith and Thomson have a long playing background behind them. Smith's golfing career began at the Springfield, Missouri, Country Club in 1920 when he was 12. Five years later he finished third in the Missouri Open and his rise to position of importance among professional golfers was accomplished in 1929 when he won 15 tournaments. That year, at the age of 21, he was on the Ryder Cup Team, being the youngest professional ever selected for such an honor, and has been a member of that team five times. Also in 1929, he played over 100 exhibition matches with Walter Hagen. His long record of outstanding tournament play is known to all who follow golf, as is his active interest in the P. G. A. He handled the details of the Spalding foursome's tour, adding to his reputation as a golfer that of being a first class executive.

Scotland-born Jimmy Thomson, known as the longest hitter in golf today, grew up in a golfing atmosphere before he came to this country in 1921 at the age of 13. His tournament record commenced in 1925, when at the age of 16 he qualified for the U. S. Open with a 148 at Lido, Long Island. His giant physique stood the rigors of the Spalding foursome tour better than the other members and his play showed continued improvement. In 1937 he won the North American championship with 10 drives averaging 347 and one going 386 yards. He broke the course record with a 68 in the qualifying round in the 1937 Belmont $12,000 International Match Play Open, and set a new tournament record when he won the 1938 Los Angeles Open with a score of 273.

Available for Advice

As Associate Directors of the A. G. I., both Smith and Thomson will be available for advice on all phases of The Institute's activities. Its current plans call for the publication and distribution of practical information on many aspects of individual play, and club and team problems, as well as active co-operation with all persons also interested in the general advancement and improvement of the game. Correspondence and inquiries should continue to be addressed to: The American Golf Institute, Robert T. Jones, Jr., Director, 19 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y.

Purses Totaling $200,000 Await Pro Summer Circuit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—After a record breaking winter tournament tour, the professionals will open their summer schedule on May 25 with the renewal of the Metropolitan Open Championship at the Metropolis Country Club at White Plains, New York, the home course of Paul Runyan.

The Metropolitan Open Championship has been won in the past two years by Jimmy Hines of Lakeville Country Club, Great Neck, Long Island, and he will seek to win the title a third time.

While all the tournaments listed in the accompanying schedule have been definitely arranged, they do not comprise the entire list of engagements. Final details have not been arranged for several attractive events and at least five more fixtures will be added before the schedule is complete.

Total purposes for the 1939 season will total approximately $200,000 in prize money. The P. G. A. schedule:

May 25-27—Metropolitan Open, Metropolis Club, New York.
June 1-4—Goodall Tournament, Invitation Round Robin, 15 players, Fresh Meadow C. C., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.; 8-10—U. S. Open, Philadelphia C. C. (Spring Mills Course), Philadelphia, Penna. (Entries close May 9); 15-18—Inverness Four-Ball Invitation, 16 players, Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio; 23-25—Scranton, Pa., Anthracite Open.
July 9-15—P. G. A. Championship, Pomonok C. C., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.; 21-23—Western Open Championship, Medinah Country Club, Medinah, Ill.; 28-30—St. Paul Open, St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 3-8—Tentative; 10-13—Tentative; 17-19—Canadian Open Championship, St. John's, N. B.; 25-27—Tentative; 31-Sept. 3—Hershey Open, Hershey, Pa.
Sept. 7-10—Tentative.
Nov. 17-19—Ryder Cup Matches, Ponte Vedra Course, Jacksonville Beach, Fla.
(Other events which meet with P. G. A. requirements to be added.)

Sporting Around the Hub

Opening Day Attendance at Low Ebb

Something should be done about these slim gatherings on opening day ball games. In New York the writers set up quite a hue and cry because of the vacant seats and while weather hindered prospects for the Bees Tuesday and Wednesday, the Red Sox, with the best day of the spring, began their 1939 season before only 15,000 and the park could house twice that without crowding.

The Bees are so far out front in the National League race that it is funny. They have played only three games it is true but the funny part is that they have won all three. Perhaps the Bees and Yankees will go into the Series next fall or, if we are going that far in speculation, let's have an all-Boston World Series with the Bees and Sox. We can't be arrested for hoping.

And while on the subject of the Bees and Red Sox, Floyd Stahl has the Harvards keeping in the foreground in that they have won two ball games while losing none in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. They lead the standing trailed by Dartmouth which has one victory and no defeats. Games today may change matters. Yesterday Tom Healey pitched the Crimson to a 7-0 victory against Princeton. The Tigers got only four hits.

Golf opened locally yesterday with Emery Stratton scoring a 69 for Belmont to win its first four-ball victory over Woodland, defending champion 8½ to 6½. The other results saw Wollaston top Blue Hill, 12-3; Charles River beat Winchester 9½ to 5½ and Commonwealth edge Oakley 8-7.

Boston College coaching school announces that Carl Snavely of Cornell will be a lecturer . . . Tufts defeated Lowell Textile yesterday 12-2 . . . B. C. scored eight runs in the eighth inning to top Fordham 10-7 in the other local ball game yesterday . . . The Boston Olympics hold their annual after season dinner at the Hotel Manger Monday night at 7 p. m.

Tonight Boston will give its final recognition to the Boston Bruins with a public dinner at the Boston Garden beginning at 7 p. m. Many dignitaries and much entertainment is billed and some 2,000 are due to attend.

Two track meets were scheduled to be run off this afternoon, with Tufts meeting Northeastern at Medford and Boston University playing host to Massachusetts State at Nickerson Field, Riverside. The Huskies were the only ones last year to upset Coach Clarence "Dinger" Dussault's Jumbo runners, who won three of their four dual meets, and a pre-meet glance would make Northeastern the favorite today. The in-town boys possess too much strength in the weight events, besides fielding a nicely-balanced crew of runners.

Boston University's meet was the first of the season, and Coach Win Marling was due to get a glimpse of what his team can do under fire. The work of Bill Floring was up for notice, especially. Bill won 23 points at the inter-class meet last Saturday.

While Harvard was scheduled to meet Penn at Philadelphia this afternoon in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game, Dartmouth was set to play two contests with Columbia at New York, and Yale was ready for its affair with Cornell at Ithaca. The Penn-Yale game Wednesday having been rained out, the games this week end will really see the league standing obtain a semblance of order.

Connie Mack, in the process of rebuilding, would like to win another American League pennant before he steps down from the managerial seat of the Athletics. The tall leader is in the Philadelphia dugout for the fortieth consecutive year, and just as enthusiastic about his prospects for the future as the greenest rookie. He admits that his club is not going anywhere in 1939, but expects to move up in the standing if his pitching comes through.

There must be a soft spot in Connie Mack's heart for Boston. Not that he has any particular love for the Hub. But on the Red Sox roster are several of his "boys"—players who fought for him and won pennants and World Series games in days past. It must be difficult for the manager to suppress a smile when Jimmy Foxx drives one against the fence, or Lefty Grove fans the side. He had Cramer, too.

The A's appear at Fenway Park tomorrow and then leave the Hub until June 29, when they are scheduled to open their second series with the Sox. The Washington Senators are in town Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday of next week the Sox play hosts to the Yankees.

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Britain Digs War Shelters; 'Every' Family Has Gas Masks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is energetically digging itself shelters against possible air raids.

More than 1,000,000 residents in comparatively safe country districts have offered to accommodate young children besides mothers and other helpers, in case of evacuation becoming necessary from cities exposed to hostile bombers.

According to the Government practically every family in exposed areas has been supplied with gas masks. The distribution has begun of portable steel shelters capable of affording protection against fragments of bomb explosions. Millions of such shelters are under production.

Deep Shelters Urged

The opposition has been urging the immediate digging of deep underground shelters capable of affording much more complete protection, the storing of more food, the extension of voluntary co-operation with the authorities, and the enlistment of unemployed workers.

Sir John Anderson, Minister for Civilian Defense, however declared that the deep shelters must take years to construct. The strata on which London, and others of the more exposed British cities, have been built, he said, would be much less suited to such works than has proved to be the case in Barcelona and Madrid.

Only a limited proportion of the population could in any case be accommodated in deep shelters, he claimed, while the rush to take advantage of such refuges in case of emergency might reach undesirable proportions.

Purchases of Food

Another phase of the defense precaution is the purchase of foodstuffs to be stored for use in the event of war. Advices from Buenos Aires indicate that 10,000 tons of canned beef have been purchased in addition to normal purchases from Argentina and Uruguay and that some already had been shipped.

The purchases are said to have been made through regular exporters under special contracts, providing that after three years the defense reserve stocks are to be replaced by fresh and the old diverted into commercial channels.

Australia: 'Be Prepared'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—The speeding up of Australia's quarter-billion-dollar defense plans has developed an effective coastal fortification network, according to recent official statements.

But Australia has pushed its war plans much further than that. It is revealed it has expanded its capacity for production of arms, ammunition, and equipment, increased its militia to around 70,000, lengthened its training period, enlarged its general staff and training staff, and is pushing construction of storage for reserves of armaments.

Orders placed by the defense department include new antitank guns, antitank rifles, antiaircraft searchlights, and artillery tractors. First orders of antiaircraft guns and shells under the arms plan have now been delivered and new orders for improved types of guns have been placed. Special equipment is being sought in Britain, where a large number of antiaircraft searchlights have been sought. Armored cars are now being built and will be delivered June next, and orders are to be lodged for artillery tractors and tracked vehicles capable of carrying machine guns.

Fast Boats Bought

The Federal Government has bought six torpedo boats of the new fast motor type which are being built in Britain and costing from £300,000 to £350,000 each. Hulls will be built in the Australian yard at Cockatoo Island, in Sydney Harbor, engines and equipment being imported from Britain. Six more vessels of somewhat similar type will be ordered shortly. The first of the Australian-built boats will be launched before the end of the year.

Australia will be able to produce 300 to 400 airplanes a year, rising in an emergency to 1,000 to 1,200 a year as the result of the plan adopted by the British Air Mission headed by Sir Hardman Lever, it is revealed here.

The new scheme will divide production work among a large number of establishments and will erect two assembly plants, as in Canada. Contracts will be placed with private firms for airplane parts calculated to supply the needs of Australia, Singapore base, Hong Kong, and such other bases as Aden, Bombay, India, and Trincomalee, Ceylon.

From the Australian point of view, this scheme is strengthening the country by supplying it with the ability to reinforce its aerial fighting forces. From the British point of view it is strengthening the whole of the Empire defenses east of Aden. This is not a move to establish factories beyond the range of European bombs to build planes for Britain. It is a plan to have the key area around Singapore supplied by plants nearer at hand than those of the British Isles. And by lifting a load from British aircraft factories it enables them to concentrate on the needs of home deefnse.

Finances for the scheme will be provided jointly by British and Australian Governments. Production will be geared to an outside figure of 400 planes a year, which is held to be ample for Australia's peace-time needs and a total high enough to enable a useful aircraft-building organization to be set up. The peace-time figure will be capable of triple expansion in time of war.

Nucleus of Labor Force

The nucleus of the labor force needed for the plan is to be found at the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation plant in Melbourne, Victoria, where there are 1,000 trained operatives turning out machines at a yet unrevealed rate. Included in their ranks are a number of highly-skilled technicians. It is sought to expand this labor force to 4,000 men, with another 3,000 operatives employed on related work. Factories awarded contracts to make airplane parts will be supplied with the necessary machinery to enable them to go into production work without loss of time.

An output of 400 airplanes a year, small as it may appear, represents a total of £60,000,000 in new business, for the planes will cost £150,000 each in Australian currency. The high labor content of the construction of airplanes (round 80 per cent of the cost of the planes will be payment to labor employed) means about £48,000,000 of this extra expenditure will go in wages. As only one quarter of the men engaged in the industry will need to be skilled workers, a big new field is opened up for unskilled and semiskilled men, which is valuable in this time of recession.

The new plan is geared so the first plane built under it will be ready to fly within 12 months.

The fact that aluminum, which this country has always lacked, is about to be produced in Sydney, and that magnesium, from dolomite, is to be shortly produced in Tasmania, has strengthened the position markedly.

Another possible step is a move to establish a voluntary national register to aid mobilization of the country's resources in war.

The register would be compiled on the answers to Government questionnaires. Information would be sought as to age, occupation, membership of defense units, willingness to serve in an emergency, and role for which each person holds himself best fitted.

Decision to use a voluntary register was reached after the Government had rejected a proposal by its man-power committee that the register should be compulsory. A voluntary register could be compiled in a fraction of the time needed for a compulsory survey. This the statistician's department would need nine months to prepare, while a voluntary register can be made in three months.

Women's Register, Too

The Federal Ministry's plan for a voluntary man-power register is to be supplemented with a women's register for service in national emergency.

The duties that women will be expected to perform in peace time are relief and mercy work, canteen work, transport activities, and the staffing of auxiliary services.

In war time they would also be employed in production and as substitutes for men in various fields. This envisages their employment on the production of munitions, in clothing and food manufacturing industries, as clerks, and in services necessary under air raid precautions.

The Federal Government is to establish a central council in each State, to ensure uniformity of methods of registration and co-operation.

Fishermen in the Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Canada is experimenting with a fishermen's reserve for its Navy.

Two hundred men from the halibut banks of the Pacific and the big salmon fisheries of the British Columbia Coast have been undergoing a month's training course at Esquimault Harbor, the western naval base.

They brought their own boats, powerful seagoing fishing vessels flying the blue ensign of the Navy and were given instruction in signals and defense maneuvers generally.

Veterans of the coast fisheries, many of the men are more fully acquainted with the hazards of Canada's tortuous west coast line than any other group. They are being paid while in training and will be regarded as reserves on the naval strength that may be called out in time of trouble.

'Maybe It's Your Mine, But You Pay for Coal'

POCAHONTAS, Va. (AP)—The carrying of coals to Newcastle was translated in terms of the mine tie-up here when a coal truck rolled up to the door of a mining official.

The fact that the coal came from the mine of the purchaser made no difference to Jack Stewart, Bluefield, Va., retail dealer. It was chilly; the miners were idle; and Mr. Stewart asked his price and got it.

Earning Own Way in Field of Play

Home Industry Built Up by California Girl

Wooden pins made for dress decorations find ready market. Design of "Snubs," illustrated in circular border, proves highly popular. Wise owls and other denizens of the forest also sold. Miss Zens is shown with a "Scottie" at table where she applies paint and lacquer.

Hollywoodie Lapel Ornaments Turn Girls' Home Into 'Factory'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif.—A thriving home industry in the making of wooden pins for dress decorations is one girl's answer to the desire to begin paying her own way. The girl is Moree Zenz, who has another year in the local high school. Since its start three years ago, her industry has produced more than 18,000 of the "Hollywoodies," her trade name for the fanciful lapel ornaments, button substitutes, and other dress "conceits."

Her parents enthusiastically pitched in to help her "follow-through" on her initiative; her sales of the items at from 25 cents to $1 each have brought in enough for Moree to take care of her church dues, to have spending money, to buy clothes, and to pay the equivalent of board—not because she is asked to, but because she wants to.

Basic is the fact that Moree's work isn't merely work to her—it's fun; she has turned the use of wood, sandpaper, saws, paints, and solder into an entertaining pursuit; which brings in many returns besides money.

Her first attempt was to fashion a strawberry out of wood; she painted it, and still treasures it as an example of her early work—but it now looks crude beside the finished "assembly-line" product emanating from the famliy home at 2,947 Live Oak Street.

The impulse to work out the original pins came during the holidays three years ago. Moree had received a gift of a wood-writing stylus, heated by electricity, and her father had received a small jig saw. Her father, an employee of a municipal electric system, greeted the jig saw as an addition to the workshop he had build up at home like a postman's walk on his day off.

Today the "Hollywoodies" (the name borrowed from the sister suburb on the other side of Los Angeles) include individual dogs of all descriptions and postures, owls singly and in wise groups, camels, and ducks; in many ways the figures are more appealing than some of the current heroes of animated cartoons.

Probably the most popular cut-out is one of Snubs, "our dog" to many readers of The Christian Science Monitor comic strip drawn by Paul Carmack.

As the industry grew the cutting equipment was moved into the garage. The original small jig saw has been replaced by a professional-looking machine. The plywood strips are cut by a band saw.

The cut-out is then sanded on its front side, smoothed free of any rough edges. It is next placed over a buzz saw which is allowed to bite out just enough on the reverse side to make room for the implanting of the pin clasp which holds the dress ornament.

In making "Snubs" the electric stylus is used in the house by Moree and her mother to make indents, burning black the familiar lines of haunch, neck, face, and feet. The familiar spots on his coat are left for real paint.

Circulation of the pins at first was handled directly by Moree and her mother; Moree wore them at school, and found teachers and playmates interested enough to buy some.

Soon school friends became agents, and spending money by the dollar was built up in profit from the growing sales. Today there are Hollywoodies on lapels in Australia and England, according to buyers who have sent them as novel gifts.

At school Moree is majoring in commercial subjects, preparing herself to go into the business "in a big way" after graduation. Already her by-products have included cut-out names and initials for pins and purses, calendar holders, and other devices.

Usury Lightened for Peasant By Lawmakers of the Punjab

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAHORE, India—The Punjab, a Northern India province as large in area as Britain, and with 24,000,000 inhabitants, is making a notable endeavor to rid itself of usury.

The political party in power in its Legislative Assembly under the constitutional reforms introduced in 1937, represents cultivators whose chief bond of union among themselves consists in a common determination to free themselves from the thraldom which the indigenous money-lender has hitherto exercised over them.

Indebtedness, from time immemorial, has been one of the chief troubles of the Indian peasant; and in no province has this been upon as large a scale as in the Punjab.

An official report estimates the amount owing there at between 100 and 200 crores of rupees ($400,000,000 to $800,000,000), an immense sum for peasants whose average individual income is probably less than 10 cents daily. It represents as much as from eight to 15 years purchase of the entire revenues of the Provincial Government.

The British bureaucracy which ruled the provinces of India until the present system of responsible administration was introduced, made many efforts to bring about reform. It instituted co-operative land banks to supply the cultivator with loans at cheap rates. It legislated against unconscionable demands for interest. It also passed in 1901 a measure which upon the whole has proved beneficial, prohibiting transfers of land from cultivators to persons not belonging to what are known as "agricultural tribes."

Since the coming into power of an elected legislature, three measures have been passed in an endeavor to deal with this question. One is a Regulation of Accounts Act, requiring money-lenders to keep accounts in a prescribed form and to send semiannual copies to their debtors. A second is a Relief of Indebtedness Act, abolishing imprisonment for debtors, also facilitating insolvency procedure, restricting rates of interest, and appointing conciliation boards to scale down indebtedness. The third is a Debtors Protection Act, excluding from attachment in execution of civil decrees the ancestral property of agricultural debtors, also their crops and part of their land.

These measures have all been opposed by the money-lending classes, who, being chiefly Hindus, have attacked the policy of the party in power as being "sectarian."

As the electors behind Sirdar Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan, the Provincial Prime Minister, however, include orthodox Hindus as well as Moslems and Sikhs, the result has been to raise issues cutting right across the lines of sectarian cleavage hitherto predominant in Provincial politics.

Arsenals to Be Modernized

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt requested Congress April 21 to appropriate an additional $6,000,000 for the fiscal year starting next July 1 for the Army Ordnance and Supply Service. In a memorandum to Speaker Bankhead, the President transmitted a Budget Bureau statement explaining that the appropriation was needed for machinery to rehabilitate manufacturing arsenals.

Lord Tweedsmuir Keeps Post While King Is in Canada

OTTAWA, April 22 (CP)—Governor General Tweedsmuir will continue his functions as official representative of the King in Canada even while King George is touring the Dominion, according to the Interdepartmental Committee in charge of arrangements for the royal tour.

A brochure issued by the Committee makes interesting comments on that and other constitutional points. "The Governor General will not cease to represent the King while His Majesty is in Canada," the committee stated. "Except upon His Majesty's express desire, it would not be appropriate, however, for the Governor General to perform the royal functions in the actual presence of the King, who, when he is present, assumes the royal functions in person and has no need to be represented.

"The practical necessity for a representative to act in the King's behalf arises only because it is impossible for His Majesty himself to be in several places at one and the same time. This necessity, of course, does not arise when the King is present in person.

Royal Functions

"While it is true the King, should His Majesty so desire, might, while in Canada, undertake to assume all royal functions of government to the extent he does while in the United Kingdom, it will be obvious that practically the nature and duration of the royal visit would preclude any attempt of the kind.

"During the time the King is in Canada, His Majesty will be traveling almost constantly. Apart from the performance of certain symbolic ceremonial royal acts, His Majesty could hardly be expected to assume the additional burden of carrying on the ordinary royal functions of government. Such functions, which always have to be carried on from day to day, will continue to be discharged during the period of the royal visit by his Governor General. His Majesty actually will perform only such functions of government as may be deemed advisable.

Identical Function

"The King, as is known, already has graciously signified his intention of giving the royal assent to bills should Parliament be in session while His Majesty is in Ottawa, or to prorogue Parliament should the work of the session have been concluded at that time. On either of these state occasions, the King will be exercising in Canada in relation to the Parliament at Ottawa an authority and function identical with that which His Majesty would be exercising in relation to the Parliament at Westminster were he in the United Kingdom."

When the King and Queen set foot on Canadian soil at Quebec May 15, His Majesty, as King of Canada, will be officially greeted by his own responsible ministers in Canada just as the same ministers greet the King's representative, the Governor General, on his arrival in this country. From the moment he disembarks from the Repulse, the King of Canada will act in respect to Canadian affairs upon the advice of his responsible Canadian ministers, the Committee pointed out.

As Minister bearing the chief responsibility, Prime Minister King will accompany the King and Queen throughout the Canadian tour. It has also been arranged for various Cabinet ministers to accompany the royal party on different parts of the tour.

Reich Orbit for Hungary? People Hostile to Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—That Hungary is not ready to pass quietly into the German sphere is clear from the Nation's hostile reception to a speech made by Dr. Anton Kunder, Hungarian Minister of Trade and Industry, in which he developed plans for integrating Hungary's economic system with that of the Reich.

So much alarm was shown at the Kunder proposals that the Government has discreetly dropped the idea for the time being. It is generally believed that the outburst of public feeling on the question shows a strong desire on the part of the people to do all they can to avoid being swallowed by Germany.

Reduce Industrial Output

Basis of the Kunder plan which is in line with the German policy of turning southeast Europe into an agricultural and raw material reservoir for needs of German industry, was that Hungary should reduce its industrial output in order to be able to buy more manufactures from Germany in exchange for products of Hungary's fields.

Dr. Kunder pointed out that in 1938, 47 per cent of Hungary's exports went to lands now comprising the Reich, while only 43 per cent of its imports came from there. This means, he said, that under existing conditions Hungary's exports to Germany have reached a climax. For, in order to sell more, Hungary will have to buy more. But it cannot buy enough even now to cover present exports.

Some experts declare Dr. Kunder's figures are misleading because they are calculated on the basis of the German mark at the official gold exchange rate whereas in practice it is considerably depreciated. It is claimed that if allowance is made for mark depreciation and for the real value of German gold to the Hungarian purchaser in his own local currency, Hungary actually exports less to Germany than to countries with free exchange systems.

It is further stated that as Hungary's exports are at most 20 per cent of the total not transportable production, Dr. Kunder's figures lose some of their significance.

Would Close Factories

However this may be, Dr. Kunder in stating his plan maintained that Hungary does not need some of the main commodities Germany has to sell, because it manufactures them itself. So it ought to stop making them.

The Minister indicated that Hungary would do well to close some of its factories in order to get manufactured articles from Germany in exchange for agricultural products.

Consequently Hungary would have to consider adapting its industry to this change in production.

If Hungary were to act upon the Kunder proposal it would raise an extremely grave problem, for Hungary is no longer merely an agricultural country. Only half of its inhabitants live directly from the soil. The other half is engaged in industry, transport, trade, professions, and commerce. A third of Hungary's inhabitants lives in cities. Far more than half of them have no land. Within the last 20 years also, the cultural level and the standard of living have been elevated. An urban proletariat of fairly progressive workers has come into being. How can all this be undone? Can people who have no soil go back to the soil?

Before the World War Hungary's landowners were in a fairly flourishing condition. They sold their grain at good prices to Austria and Sudeten Germany and bought manufactured articles from there at low prices. It was a good system—for the great landowners. But not for the landless masses. It would be impossible to restore it, not only because more than 1,000,000 laborers earn their living in factories, but even the rural masses, have grown much more radical.

Hard to Turn Back

It would not be easy for Hungary to turn its economic life back. Were the Jewish capitalists driven out and their factories closed, not only they, but also their thousands of Hungarian workers, would suffer.

The land question here is already very acute. It is the chief social, political, and economic issue. But, in whatsoever way the land might be redistributed, it seems that it could not support more than the number of people now living from it.

What form of trade integration with Germany might be effected? Could Germany, Hungary, and Slovakia form a customs union? Could a central authority in the Reich co-ordinate Hungary's economic life as it does Austrian, telling each plant just what it may produce?

These possible developments must rest largely on conjecture until the Hungarian people has shown itself more ready than it has done hitherto to come into the German orbit.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Felton Bequest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

In 1922 Mr. Frank Rinder, at that time representative of the Felton Bequests Committee, purchased in London Jan Van Eyck's "Madonna and Child." It is signed and dated 1433, and is known as "the Ince-Blundell Madonna." The purchase price was £31,935. Today it is estimated to be worth at least £70,000, and, in the opinion of certain British art authorities, its value might be as high as £120,000.

At the request of the director of the international art collection at the New York World's Fair 1939, the Felton Bequests Committee agreed to lend the picture, subject to the World's Fair executives agreeing to pay all costs of transport, and cover it against loss to a value to be placed upon the picture by the director of the National Gallery in London.

How is it that an Australian gallery is in a position to lend this masterpiece to an American art exhibition? What is this Felton Bequests Committee? How could they pay the equivalent of $128,000 for a single picture, and be in a position to resell it for double, or even four times that sum?

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Alfred Felton, born at Maldon, Essex, England, in 1831, arrived in Australia in 1857. In 1866, with F. S. Grimwade, he established the firm of Felton, Grimwade & Co. in Melbourne. At the time of his passing, in 1904, he left an estate from which £378,033 was marked as an endowment of two bequests; one devoted to the enrichment of the National Art Gallery of Victoria, and the other to the maintenance of certain charitable institutions.

This patron of the art realized that in the new country, in which he had attained pronounced material success, the arts were being neglected. Opportunities to study old-time masterpieces and representative works of the modern schools of painting were not offered to any marked extent in the country of Felton's adoption. The art bequest, which bears his name has given Melbourne "the nucleus of a collection which only the great galleries of Europe and America will rival in the future."

It was not a specific endowment on which the capital sum was expended; the donor provided for continuous use of his bequest with income from an invested estate. This income, Felton directed, should be applied equally to charity and the purchase of works of art for the Public Library, Museums, and the National Gallery of Victoria. Today the annual income exceeds £50,000.

The stated object of the bequest was "the purchase of works of art and art objects of an artistic and educational value calculated to raise or improve public taste." The will also empowered the Felton Bequests Committee to employ expert assistance in Europe or elsewhere.

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The first Felton purchases, made in 1905, included the Rodin marble, "Minerve Sans Casque"; Turner's "Okehampton Castle"; Pissarro's "Boulevard Montmartre"; and Ford Madox Brown's "The Baptism of Edwin." Other notable additions within the past 30 years include Corot's "The Bent Tree" (£5,750); Van Dyck's "Countess of Southampton" (£15,000); Memling's "Pieta" (£12,500); Titian's portrait, "The Monk" (£7,950); Sargent's "Hospital at Granada"; Goya's "Portrait of a Lady"; Raeburn's "James Wardrop"; Tintoretto's "Doge Pietro Loredano" (£14,000); Hoppner's "Portrait of a Lady"; the Rembrandt Self-portrait (£21,000), and Tiepolo's "Banquet of Cleopatra." The Tiepolo canvas had been for many years in the Russian Hermitage collection, having been acquired originally by Catherine the Great. The Rembrandt, dated 1660, had been for many years in the collection of the Dukes of Portland.

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There is a wide range of representative paintings by British water colorists, the works of Girtin, Turner, Constable, Cobman, David Cox, Peter de Wint, Copley Fielding, and others. There are exquisite examples of black-and-white by Menzel, Keene, Vierge, Abbey, Herkomer, A. Rackham, and D Gibson, and there are etchings by Whistler, Cameron, and Zorn. A large collection of drawings illustrating Dante by William Blake is a treasured addition to the extensive black-and-white collection. A French fifteenth-century illuminated manuscript, the Wharncliffe Book of the Hours (£4,750), contains illustrations attributed to "egregius pictor Franciscus," a pupil of Jean Fouquet.

The Felton Bequests Committee has not power to allocate a definite proportion of the funds to purchases of any special department of art, but is obliged to consider each prospective purchase on its merits. Over £30,000 has been expended on Australian art, comprising paintings by Sir Arthur Streeton, G. W. Lambert, Hans Heysen, Tom Roberts, Sir John Longstaff, Norman Lindsay, H. B. Herbert, Charles Wheeler, Max Meldrum, W. and J. Rowell, W. B. McInnes, H. B. Harrison, and others.

Every field of art is being exploited. There are oils, water colors, miniatures, etchings, drawings, engravings, lithographs, wood cuts, illuminated manuscripts, sculpture, Chinese and Japanese porcelain, and other objects of art, furniture, silver, and coins. Representative of all periods and all countries, these judicious, and in many instances rare, selections already have made the National Gallery in Melbourne one of the art centers of the world. And all the result of only 34 years' collecting. What of the future? With lavish purchasing funds assured annually, it is impossible to anticipate the extent and range of additions that will find their way to Melbourne, attracted by the magnet of Felton's munificent endowment.

It should be noted that the collecting of works of art was not neglected prior to the advent of the Felton Bequest. Throughout the last quarter of the last century, the National Gallery in Melbourne collected many representative works of leading painters, notably English, French, and Australian.

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In the Revival of 'Outward Bound' at the Playhouse, New York

Left to right, Morgan Farley, Louis Hector, Alexander Kirkland, Helen Chandler, Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed, Vincent Price, Laurette Taylor, and Thomas Chalmers

Bloch's Violin Concerto

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The music critic often envies his colleague the art critic, who receives his first impression of a new work instantly as a whole. Should the new work be a piece of sculpture he can even walk around it and view it from every angle. If a painting, he can study at his leisure the relations of form, line, rhythm, and color—which constitute its aesthetic meaning and unity—always with the whole canvas immediately confronting him. But as Sir Walford Davies so lucidly explained in "The Pursuit of Music," the musician's canvas is "an area of time" measurable in minutes. You may, for instance, have a three-minute or a half-hour canvas. And time, Sir Walford added, has more measurements than length, as is implied when we speak of having a "thin time" or a "high old time"—phrases, by the way, that will strike the music lover as being singularly apt.

The larger the musical canvas the more difficult it is for the listener to grasp the ultimate significance of the structural melodic, harmonic, rhythmical and color relations of a new work as it moves towards the final bar when—and then only—it resolves into a complete work of art. The whole, or as much or as little as has been retained by the memory, can only be reviewed in retrospect. The painter has to get at the spectator's aesthetic emotions through the eyes, the composer through the ears plus the memory. Hence the supreme importance in music of design or form. Sir Walford Davies describes design as the "pegging out of a time-field" or making a "time-plan." If this is missing, the listener may, as he says, lose his way in tracts of unrelated time, just as "an admiring eye might lose its way in vast unrelated spaces."

The first performance in Europe of Ernest Bloch's new violin concerto, at a recent Royal Philharmonic Society concert, confronted even the most experienced listeners with a difficult task. The program quoted Bloch himself as saying: "it is easy to discover in the chosen material which went to making this concerto parentage or affinities, either in the expressive of the purely musical thematic frame of the motives. They combine with each other in a rather intricate way throughout the work, appearing and disappearing like characters in a drama. But it would be impossible for me to delineate any plan or 'program' in this work—I can only say that there is in it no 'Jewish' inspiration or intention, as was the case with my 'Israel' Symphony or 'Schélomo' Rhapsody."

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The program also gave us the cast, so to speak, of the motive-characters of this concerto-drama, 15 or 16 in all. There are three acts: an Allegro Deciso—Moderato Assai, an Andante-Calmo, and a Deciso-Allegro moderato. Like the characters in a stage play many of the motives made their entrances and exits throughout the three movements. The difficulty at a first hearing was to spot them, let alone knowing what they were up to. Even the writer of the analytical notes—who no doubt had studied the full score—began by confessing that "only the composer could pronounce upon the degree of relationship between them," adding that "many of them have a kind of family likeness displayed in such idiosyncrasies as the insistence upon certain melodic intervals, notably that of the fourth." Bloch's harmony, we know, is based largely on fourths and fifths, which displace the old sugary thirds and sixths—after centuries, the wheel has swung full circle.

One's first impression was that the composer had failed to resolve the multiplicity of his motives and the intricacy of their relationships into a unity of outline big enough and determinate enough for the size of his time-canvas. The "admiring ear" too often lost its way in detail, the complexity of which may be gathered from a further extract from the analytical notes. Referring to a "very free" recapitulation it is said: "The solo violin re-enters with Ex. 2 in extended form, and a tutti folows with the ostinato, Ex. 3, in the new key and Ex. 4b on the wood-wind. At the re-entry of the solo violin, Ex. 4a is heard again on the trumpets. Soon Ex. 1 re-asserts itself, followed by Ex. 6. Bravura passages on the solo violin herald the approach of the climax. Ex. 4, a and b, in reversed order, Ex. 3, and the initial phrase of Ex. 1 are combined in a tutti which leads to the cadenza." Of course with familiarity, to the ear all this is very much easier than it is to read about — otherwise the flippant might ask if the answer was a lemon.

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The extract just quoted also gives a fair idea of the role played by the solo violin, a role that would have astonished old-timers like Ernst, Vieuxtemps, or Wieniawski, to whom the musical center of gravity in a concerto had unmistakably to lie in the solo instrument. Was not the first purpose of a concerto to exploit the skill of the player and the resources of his instrument, heightened by the color of an orchestral background? In the Brahms and Elgar violin concertos the musical spotlight, so to speak, was still for the most part on the soloist, but in the Bloch, apart from the cadenza, it is so often withdrawn that he might just as well be sitting at the first desk as standing before it. One could not help wondering what Ysaye would have thought of this species of "concerto," for Bloch was once his pupil.

One of the truest aphorisms of Wilde was that all art is at once surface and symbol. Although it is difficult to get under the skin of the new work, a single hearing left no doubt about the beauty of its surface. And whatever the intention, the inspiration is unquestionably that of the composer of the "Israel" Symphony and the "Schélomo" Rhapsody. The language is his rhapsodic own, in its unexpected rhythms, masculine harmony and glowing color. But many hearings are necessary, apart from a study of the score, really to follow the kaleidoscopic relationships and fortunes of the 16 dramatis personae for whom a stage has been set by one of our biggest living composers.

The Opera Season in Italy

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

The music season which is now in full swing in Italy is rather poor in new lyric or symphonic works of consequence. However, it would be going to extremes to draw pessimistic conclusions from this fact. In the history of the past century—so rich in masterpieces—we find frequent periods during which no work destined to become celebrated was produced. So there is no reason to be alarmed if this year our "cartelloni" (in Italy that is what we call the general announcement giving the whole calendar for the season in each opera house) announce almost no new work under the names of those who are in the vanguard of our musical art.

The season's plans announced last autumn by our great opera houses very evidently reflect the constant care of the General Governing Board of the Theater to bring out a sense of great dignity in our life of the theater, while giving consideration to public taste. If an undeniable eclecticism presides over the compilation of the "cartelloni," one must on the other hand note that there is this year a forward step towards limiting the verist repertoire (which tends more and more to be transferred to the little seasons of a popular character), and an accentuation of newness of repertoire through the inclusion of lyric works less known to Italians than to others. Thus it is that Mozart little by little takes an important place in most of the schedules. Beethoven's "Fidelio" is to be heard every year now in one or more of our large houses. And we again see scheduled for other houses operas by Verdi forgotten for many a year, such as "Ernani" or "Macbeth."

Besides these, we meet again with curiosities like the "Barbiere di Siviglia" by Paisiello. Even the ballet, much neglected for many years with us, seems to be recrudescent with a radiant sense of life (the admirable "Tricorne" by Manuel de Falla has been given this year in the Reale in Rome and the Carlo Felice in Genoa).

The inclusion of modern foreign operas is still rather limited, the number given being too short of that percentage necessary in our lyric presentations for the Italian public truly to consider itself informed regarding the world movement in lyric music. But the season's plans, I may repeat, give evidence of great care for progress and dignity and not only the Governing Board of the Theater, but the various directors who preside over the destinies of the principal opera centers of the peninsula are to be congratulated.

I have said that this has been an off year in new lyric works. It has not brought us any new creation from Pizzetti, from Malipiero, Zandonai or Alfano. But the Scala in Milan has given us the première of "La dama Boba" by Wolf-Ferrari, and the Fenice in Venice the "Re Hassan" by G. Frederico Ghedini.

Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's personality now holds no surprises for us. For many years the creative activities of this master have gone the same way without interruption, without hazardous experiment, without any revolutionary anxieties. Everyone knows "Le donne curiose," "I quattro rusteghi," and "La vedova scaltra"—art based essentially on the environment and customs of the Venice of Carlo Goldoni, a sphere in which Wolf-Ferrari has always shown, if not a genuine sense of the present problems of music, an incomparable taste and address, even if this art is more remarkable as pastiche than as origination.

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This time the Venetian master has departed deliberately from the Goldonian environment and tackled a comedy by Lope de Vega. But it is evident that this time Wolf-Ferrari has not been so fortunate in his choice of libretto. When he has leaned on a tradition which has for its foundation such true and profound human values as Goldoni's, the composer has found the best soil for his musical sensibility and his lyric abilities. In choosing the comedy by Lope de Vega, which represents a theatrical type far more formulated and mechanistic, Wolf-Ferrari has not succeeded in keeping in the background his real nature as an artist essentially intellectual and foreign to the time in which he lives. To be sure, passages of great beauty are included in this "Dama Boba," especially in the orchestral coloration, which is, as is customary with Wolf-Ferrari, admirable. But, in spite of these happy moments, the work certainly cannot be compared with previous productions by the same master. The public gave it a cool reception, despite a vocal interpretation of the first rank, a veritable joy to the ear.

Giorgio Federico Ghedini is now 47. From the beginning of his career he devoted himself to symphonic and chamber music. Only in 1937 did he become known as a writer of operas, with his "Maria d'Allesandria," produced in September of that year at the Teatro delle Novita in Bergamo. This year he has given us the "Re Hassan," which was presented at the Fenice, under the direction of Previtali.

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Here is a work essentially dramatic and of a style which one had a right to expect of a musician as able as Ghedini. It is a drama which is somewhat akin to those of Pizzetti, but this resemblance nevertheless does not for one moment imply a real influence. There are also a few analogies in atmosphere with Moussorgsky, while the stern and grandoise character of the choral element has in it a suggestion of Verdi's later manner, an impression which is also strengthened by the author's style of declamation, adhering as it does to the magnificent turn of phrase.

Taken as a whole, "Re Hassan" is a work of very elevated tone, in which we find ourselves in the presence of a musician who disdains the easy effect and who is preoccupied only with dramatic intensity of expression and constantly maintained quality in style. "Re Hassan" has met with brilliant success and place Ghedini in the front rank of our composers of opera.

An event of the greatest importance has been the presentation, first at the Reale in Rome and then at the Scala, of "Tristan and Isolde" conducted by Victor de Sabata. I do not believe that there has ever been an opportunity (and I recall particularly performances conducted by Nikisch and Toscanini) to hear a more beautiful "Tristan."

Hindemith's 'St. Francis' Suite

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Musical activity has centered lately in Carnegie Hall, where the orchestras in particular have been holding high carnival. On the evening of April 11 the Philadelphia Orchestra offered an especially interesting program on the occasion of its ninth local visit of the season, with Paul Hindemith conducting a work of his own as the outstanding feature. The work in question is a concert suite from the ballet called in London, where it had its world première last July, "Nobilissima Visione," and renamed when the producing organization, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, introduced it over here in the autumn, "St. Francis," after its hero.

The suite is in three sections. An "Introduction and Rondo" depicts the saint in deep meditation, and then his mystic union with Mistress Poverty. A "March and Pastorale" portrays the passing of a troop of medieval soldiers, followed by the slumber of St. Francis. The concluding section represents the dance entitled in the ballet, "Hymn to the Sun." Of course the uncertain element in such a concert suite is always the viability of the music when removed from the stage, its choreography, scenery, and lights, but in this instance the personal reaction of one listener was entirely favorable.

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Played by such an orchestra as the Philadelphia, under the guidance of the composer, the music stood forth with added value. One was more acutely aware than in the theater of the skill and ingenuity with which Mr. Hindemith has woven his polyphonic web, one discovered more of beauty and of sheer musical quality in the thematic material, the modal cast evoked the moods intended, and the prevailing austerity of the instrumental dress, far from seeming forbidding, even gloomy, justified itself completely in its ascetic dignity. The descriptive "Nobilissima" imposed itself as an inevitable choice.

For the rest of the program the conductor was Eugene Ormandy. It comprised an organ Passacaglio by Buxtehude in Lucian Cailliet's orchestral transcription, Mozart's G minor Symphony, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture. The orchestral version of Buxtehude's organ piece verged perilously on bombast and Mozart's symphony came in for pretty heavy treatment, but in the festal brilliance of Rimsky-Korsakoff both conductor and orchestra appeared to indisputable advantage.

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Our own Philharmonic-Symphony occupied the hall on April 13, 14, and 16 with the same unusual program, the second act of "Tristan und Isolde," the orchestra having as collaborators Eyvind Laholm (Tristan), Kirsten Flagstad (Isolde), Enid Szantho (Bragäne), John Gurney (King Mark), and Daniel Harris (Kurwenal and Melot). John Barbirolli conducted.

Of special interest was the local début of Mr. Laholm (formerly Edwin Johnson), an American tenor of Swedish extraction who for over a decade has been admired in opera houses in Germany and Italy and who somewhat more than a year ago appeared in Chicago with the Chicago City company. Though his singing on the thirteenth, in any event, was somewhat uneven, softer passages were often delivered with an uncommonly fine legato and admirable phrasing, and always his enunciation was delightfully distinct. Mme. Flagstad has rarely sung in such excellent voice, Mme. Szantho was also heard with pleasure, and Mr. Gurney made much of his opportunity.

The orchestral performance was of a high order, and one could only praise the spirit of Mr. Barbirolli's conducting.

The Unpleasant Mr. Thackeray

By Harold Hobson

London

There is great virtue in an apt title and the name of Mr. Barré Lyndon's latest entertainment, "The Man in Half Moon Street," at the New Theater, happily suggests the vaguely sinister atmosphere, the sense of unease, that is the play's constant background. It is hard to say why this should be so. Half Moon Street, which runs into Piccadilly, opposite the Green Park, is a very respectable neighborhood. In chambers there I have listened to Sir Hugh Walpole benevolently chatting about the quiet routine of English cathedral life; and was conscious of no feeling of incongruity. Yet Half Moon Street is the abode of wealthy bachelors; and wealthy bachelors on the stage are always liable to turn out very queer folk.

Mr. Thackeray, the hero of the play, is certainly a curious fellow. Marlowe and Goethe wrote about Mephistopheles and Faust. Mr. Lyndon, working in an age when the cost of labor has risen, economically rolls Faust and Mephistopheles into one, so that a single excellent actor—Mr. Leslie Banks—can play both at the same time. Thackeray is Faust in that he desires to remain perpetually young; and Mephistopheles because, in order to pay for the expensive experiments which his needs provoke, he resorts to the practice of dissolving peculating bank clerks in baths of acid.

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Mr. Lyndon's forte as a dramatist is his capacity for inventing sympathetic criminals. This, of course, is what writers of thrillers have been trying to do all down the ages. The screen is crowded with gangsters who rob the rich to give to the poor, and claim to have a yellow streak so that red-blooded youths shall be white men. But Mr. Lyndon scorns such elementary devices as these. He industriously develops the theme of the natural scientist who is led into crime by his zeal for research, which returned so rich a reward in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse."

On this occasion the treasure unearthed is not so glittering. In spite of strenuous efforts, neither Mr. Lyndon nor Mr. Banks makes Thackeray's enthusiasm for research ring true. Thackeray throughout the play remains a cowardly and callous man with no trace of intellectual distinction. For this reason the piece is most alive in the Scotland Yard scene, when a group of detectives, among whom Mr. Michael Shepley is notable for a vigorous and humorous performance, is thrown into dismay when it seems that the whole fingerprint system is invalidated by the discovery that Thackeray's imprints are the same as those of a man wanted for murder 70 years before. Here a vivid impersonal interest springs into being; and the stage tingles with interest.

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For the rest, there are appropriate moments of horror, as when Thackeray's face glows and shines phosphorescently in the darkness, and he ages before the eyes of the audience at the end. But the theme of glandular rejuvenation is not pleasant; and the play has several improbabilities. Thackeray, as Mr. Banks presents him, is every inch an Englishman, but according to the text he is really a German; and it is difficult to understand how a kindly and admirable man like Thackeray's old friend the German doctor (Mr. Malcolm Keen) could so long have viewed his activities with approbation.

"The Dancing Years," Mr. Ivor Novello's musical play at Drury Lane, takes no profounder toll upon the intellect than does "The Man in Half Moon Street," but it is a very agreeable entertainment. It is lavishly, but not melodramatically, spectacular. It has no earthquakes or train smashes, after the customary fashion of old Drury, but contents itself with glimpses of Austrian inn gardens in the early dawn, with the first rays of the sun gilding the turrets of Gothic churches and the winding waters of the Danube. It is very tuneful; in such a song as "I Can Give You the Starlight" the music swells and surges, the solitary violin wails on its high tenuous note, with a little shake near the end, in a manner that is wholly delightful.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Second-Grader Asks—'How Do They Take Pictures?'

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

They Learned to Take Pictures But This Is Not All

The Simple Camera Project Taught Accuracy, Team Work, Obedience to Directions, Skill in 3 R's

By Elmer A. Finch
Instructor in General Science in the Public Schools
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amityville, N. Y.

These endless questions, "How is it made?" "How does it work?" "How do you do it?" from today's children amaze us with their range of out-of-school interests. Yesterday's children learned all this in watching and sharing in the activities of a self-contained home and community. Today these questions bring forcibly home to a teacher his responsibility for bringing to children what most modern homes and communities no longer give, an intimate insight through first-hand experience.

An opportunity came when a second-grader wanted to know how cameras were made, and when the natural science teacher, who had looked in to see if he could be of some help to them, suggested that we "make one and find out."

So 40 children bought pinhole cameras from a well-known camera company for twenty-five cents and put them together step by step. They wrote in their Two-B-News: "Our camera material came. It is a lot of fun. We have to pay very good attention or we will get the parts together wrong."

They asked many "whys," figured out the answers to some of them, and were told the others, because there are no books on photography for those just beginning to read. Finally they wrote in their news, "Our cameras are finished. Now we are ready to take pictures."

Some of them wanted to take pictures of school activities, of airplanes, Jones Beach, but many of them wanted to take pictures of classmates and helpers who couldn't hold still as long as our chart for exposures said that they would have to. We experimented with a special kind of film, which we had to load in the pitch dark. Together we made a darkroom out of one of the classroom closets.

Every bright day, some of them took turns in loading their cameras in the darkroom and went out to take a picture. They learned to sight very carefully along the lines they had drawn. They timed their picture with a watch, or by counting.

Value of Following Rules

When the first pictures of the schools were taken, they helped fill the tank with developer, made a stop bath, and followed the directions. They found out that different kinds of films are developed for different lengths of time and at a certain temperature. We were learning a very important lesson, through concrete experience, that following rules helps us to locate troubles intelligently.

When the picture taking was well under way we started our printing which they enjoyed thoroughly. All the information regarding steps was written on the envelope in which the negative was kept.

From the beginning of the project integration with regular classroom work was a natural outgrowth. They found they got a lot of help in their regular subjects because there were new words to use and spell, new names to learn, a clock to figure time from and watch, a thermometer to use, quite a number of facts in natural science were needed, and it gave something very interesting to write about in English that they all had experienced. Their weekly classroom news sheet made it possible to keep their parents informed of their progress and write their own reading material on photography, with pen illustrations.

They wrote: "We felt we needed to know how to spell the words that we were using every day. Now most of us know how to spell and write tripod, expose, pinhole camera, hypo, thermometer, film, negative, photograph, photographer, photography, shutter, darkroom, red light, develop, developer, developed, developing, picture, celluloid. This is fun."

"We learned another name for picture. It is photograph. Charles Koop knew how to spell it. He knew that ph has the sound of f sometimes. Now we are all photographers. Some of us can spell that too. We found that word in the dictionary. The film we use is made of celluloid. Charles Koop knew how to spell that too. He knew his families. Most of us know the families."

Winning Step by Step

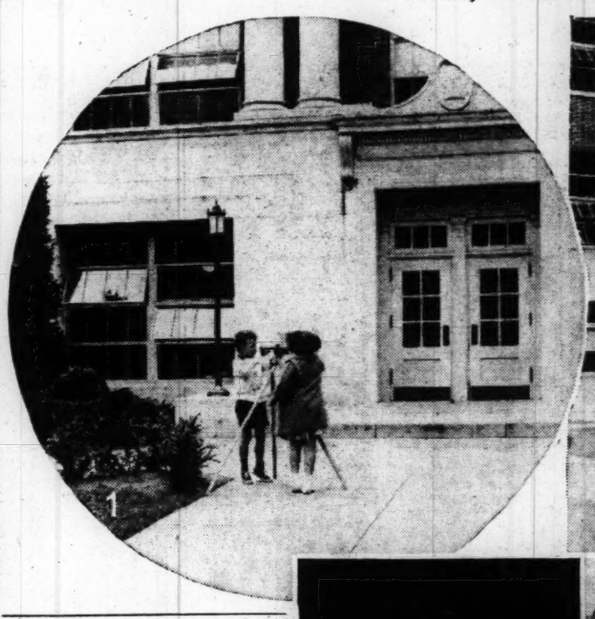
And just as important to them, was the vivid experience of having to do a job exactly right to be able to take the next step, and no step by itself too difficult for them to do.

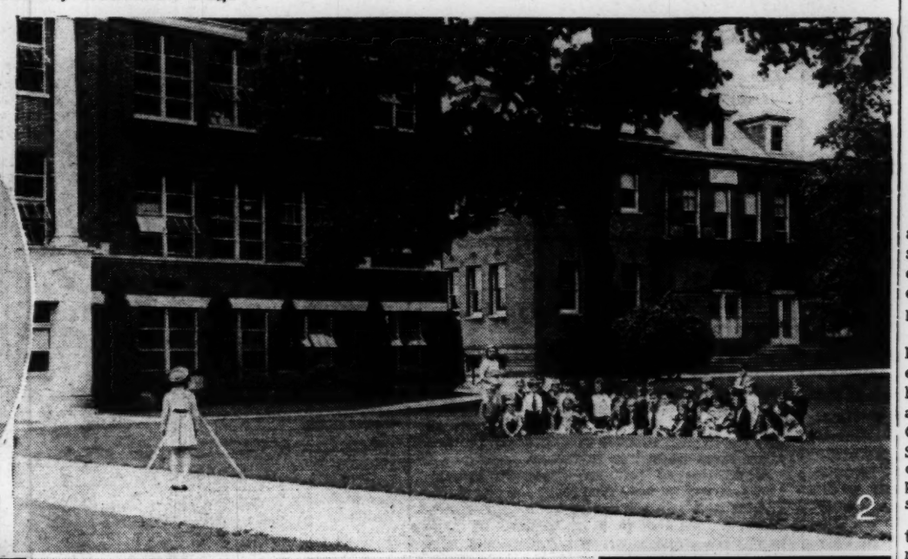
With printing finished, the class worked together getting ready for an exhibition. They mounted their pictures and signed them. They had their cameras, negatives, and envelope with the data on it, to show. Our supervising principal has said that anything that brought parents into the school to share, was very much worth while. And so they were delighted when almost every parent, many friends in the community, their helpers and schoolmates came to the exhibition. Many of the parents said that this was all they heard at home for weeks, but felt sure they couldn't be taking real pictures with anything that they could make.

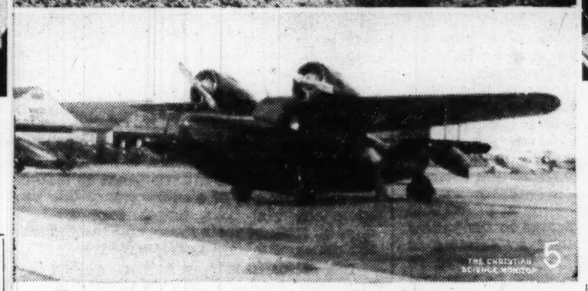
The visitors asked many, many questions and the children took keen delight in going into the details of exactly how and what they did—for weren't they photographers? Parents said that it was one of the most worth-while projects that had ever been done in the school, much to the delight of these children.

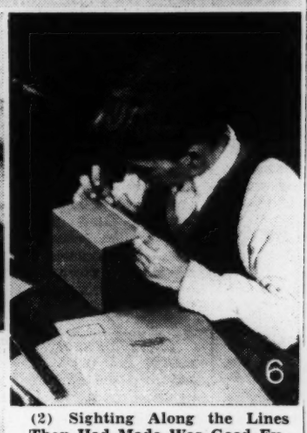
Those of us who believe that American liberty is taught to children as it is practiced in the home and the schoolroom feel that this and similar projects have much to offer. Forty children and their helpers worked together sharing the problems, the work, and the knowledge and skill they possessed. They saw how much could be accomplished when everyone works together unselfishly contributing what he knows for the common good. They saw too that you couldn't do very much unless you knew a lot of things that you study in regular classes. Their craftsmanship steadily grew, as did their pride in working with their hands, and their pleasure in getting "beautiful" pictures.

In a day of commercial entertainment the school needs to help every child "build those islands of refuge" as Henry Turner Bailey used to call them, where he learns the deeply satisfying experience of working with simple materials to create something lovely to be just as simply enjoyed. We know what we have done can be done by any second-grader, either at school or at home, requiring only the guidance needed at this age, and resulting in outcomes of much value to all participating in it.









(1) Second-Graders Setting Up the Camera and Adjusting the Shutter. (3) Signing the Prints Means Good Penmanship, Careful Spelling, Accurate Wording. All Good Experience for Second-Graders.

(4) They Learned to Tell Time, and Are Here Timing the Exposure of the Airplane Picture—a Co-operative Project. (5) The Airplane Picture. This Was Taken With One of the Pinhole Cameras the Second-Graders Put Together According to the Written Directions They Learned to Read for Themselves. All Six Pictures in This Group Were Taken by Second-Graders of the Amityville (N. Y.) Public School as Part of the Camera Project They Carried Through With Their General Science Instructor. Five Were Taken With a Lens Camera, the Airplane With a Pinhole.

(2) Sighting Along the Lines They Had Made Was Good Experience, and Here One Second-Grader Is Taking a Picture of the Grade Teacher and the Rest of the Class, Who Are Doing Their Best to Co-operate by Sitting Pretty. (6) Putting a Pinhole Camera Together, and Learning to Follow Directions Accurately.

Building High Standards Of Workmanship

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon

Dear Parent:

I would say that this is too ordinary and timeworn an idea to share with the rest of you, except for the fact that I see it so often ignored. And it really is so simple, and such a "mother's helper." It is the good old method of writing down the day's duties for the child. I say old method because I have used it for so many years that it is just a part of our Saturday equipment.

"What's my list for the day" follows breakfast as the night the day. As the child finishes one task he checks it. I should correct that to say, as he finishes it satisfactorily, for there have been instances in the history of our family where a job was not all that the child's ability could produce. The youngster knows when he has done a slipshod job. It, as captain, you accept that sort of product, you are allowing that child to lower his standards of workmanship. We can't afford that. So, we check and double check on the list. And those checked lists seem to give a great sense of satisfaction to my children. Often, when the lists have shown especial ability or helpfulness, I have seen the children save them to display proudly to Daddy at night. It is a just pride when we can show proof of work well done.

I remember a few years ago when one of my mother-friends came to me with the complaint that her young son felt that she was unjust in her demands on his Saturday time; that my son did his work and was through with it, and the rest of his day was left for his own interests. We did a bit of analyzing, and found that this mother was keeping her child on her waiting list, so to speak. All during the day it was, "Jimmie, come dry the dishes." "Jimmie dear, will you run to the store for mother?" The yard is full of boys, very much interested in a game: "Jimmie, carry out the scraps for me." Jimmie is starting off to the ball field: "Jimmie, did you make your bed and hang your pajamas?"

By planning her own day's program; by allowing Jimmie to announce to his playmates that his play time began after his list was checked; by curbing her own habit of "Jimmying," this friend of mine joined my check-list game. She admitted with much amusement that until she formed the habit of organizing her own work, she had to discipline herself a number of times, by running her own errands which she had forgot to list.

Now, I don't mean by this that never, never should we ask a favor of the child. That would be selfish and unfair to his generosity. I have never seen a child refuse to give a "hand-up" where some unexpected circumstance has required unexpected work.

I am a stickler for having the children share family work. It gives them a fine sense of values and an appreciation of their home, besides teaching them the simple mechanics of making the wheels of housework go 'round and 'round. And may I also add that a check-list is the best answer that I have for the nagging habit. Believe you me, when the child understands that that list is his; and that he has all day to check it in—or an hour, handing him the list wipes it off your slate.

Well, if you haven't tried this simple method, I think you'll like it. We do. And we have been using it for 12 years; and since the youngest member of our family isn't yet five, we'll undoubtedly be using it for more than 12 years longer.

Our greetings to you all.

(Mrs.) V. J.

Answering Many Questions

A Book That Takes You Into a Progressive School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just what happens in progressive schools? Do they accomplish anything of value? Are they doing a better job than the more conventional institutions? Are children there trained, able to go on with their education in other schools or to take their places in society as useful individuals?

Some of the answers to these questions are to be found in Gertrude Hartman's "Finding Wisdom, Chronicles of a School of Today" (The John Day Company, New York, $3). Although this is a record of the program of one school, the Avery Coonley School at Downers Grove, Illinois, it is of general interest because it shows a practical working out of the philosophy of education of John Dewey and his followers.

Miss Hartman gives in some detail the program of the school and the methods used. Beginning where he is, the child is shown his immediate environment, studies simple facts about the earth and the universe. The older children study man and his advancing civilization, the industrial development, and, finally, the discovery of America and its background. The child being the center of interest, the program is adjusted to the needs and interests of each group each year, for this is a school where, in the words of Tagore, ". . . the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit."

Perhaps the reader will be most impressed with the physical equipment of this progressive school. Although taxpayers may shudder and say such luxury is possible only in a private school, few will deny the homelike atmosphere of the fire burning, when weather permits, in an open hearth in each room. How encouraging to friendliness and study are the comfortable chairs and the fine rug in the library! And father, who stays up late at night playing with junior's electric train, would himself enjoy visiting the pool in the courtyard where, during recreation periods, the pupils sail the boats they themselves have made in the shop.

Ah, but what of character? May not such luxuries as those mentioned cause the children to become soft? Indeed no; in fact quite the reverse is the case. When they needed a shed to house their bicycles, the children themselves built one. This activity provided an opportunity to use for a practical purpose the information learned and the skills acquired. Was it not also a lesson in self-reliance?

And what of formal class periods in this school? There are some; special teachers must have schedules. But in most of the classes work continues until the unit started is finished. As far as the writer could find out, the only bell is in the courtyard. It is rung only on special occasions as a means of summoning the school.

Miss Hartman is to be commended for the excellence of her text, as well as for the care with which she has chosen the many illustrations and the examples of the children's work. Especially has she made it possible to know the children themselves. Who would not like to meet the little girl who wrote, "I saw a tree like a sling shot, and the full moon behind it was like a bright stone"? Who could doubt it was a real boy who wrote, after he had assisted in the boiling down of maple sap:

"Glub, glub, glub
I'm drinking all the sap.
Glub, glub, glub"?

Coming from a reading of this book, one is likely to say, "Yes, the progressive school has much to offer."

J. L. H.

Robin and His Small Classmates Deliver Their Own Lectures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

Robin is just eight years old. He is also an experienced lecturer. The two things do not often go together; but the accomplishment of this small fair-haired boy proves what latent capacities in children wise training can bring to bloom. Nor is he an exception, for most of his classmates can, with varying degrees of competence, acquit themselves as well as he.

Robin is a small British boy whose father's duties have led him from one European city to another. On arrival in his most recent home his mother, finding no school which seemed to supply Robin's needs, decided to organize a class herself. In collaboration with other mothers, a teacher was engaged, and every day a group of small boys and girls went to school at Robin's house.

Took Turns

The teacher, free to exercise her own judgment as to system, introduced, among other enjoyable features of the class, the "Lecture." These lectures, delivered in turn by the children themselves, not only delighted them, but aided their development in a very marked degree.

Robin's mother is enthusiastic. Each child, she explains, chooses a subject, prepares and delivers a lecture, on an appointed day, to the other pupils, the teacher, and any mothers or friends who may happen to be present.

Robin's last lecture was on steam engines. He had made a careful preparation of his subject, delivered himself with order and clarity, and proved himself possessed of a surprising amount of knowledge on such technical matters as pistons, steam-pressure, and other details.

It is, indeed, in this clarity and order in thinking, speaking, informing, that Robin's mother finds the proof of the system's utility. A few months previously, says she, when the plan was first put to the test, Robin sputtered and bubbled like a boiling kettle, the facts all struggling in confusion to rush out from a breathless, confused, embarrassed little boy. Now he has overcome shyness and confusion, acquired calm and poise of manner, and order in the presentation of his facts.

Training As Listeners, Too

A further advantage offered by the system is the training of the children to be polite, heedful listeners. For, since even the most successful and applauded of these small lecturers must, on successive occasions, become auditor, all the children learn to listen with courtesy and attention, as well as to speak. Robin, discoursing today on steam engines, will tomorrow or next week be sitting silent in his little chair listening to Brenda's lecture on the raising of silkworms, or to Harold's description, after a visit to a paper-mill, of how paper is made.

Thus, while noting and appreciating the good points of his companions on the rostrum, he also observes that gabbled words, shuffling feet, and perpetual verbal repetitions are defects to be overcome by lecturers. Brenda or Harold, meantime, is doubtless realizing how distracting to a lecturer are tilting or scraping chairs, fidgeting limbs, or wandering eyes in an audience, and deciding for the future to give way, as a listener, to none of these tiresome tricks. So the children help themselves and each other, and have acquired so much from their lecture system that other teachers and children might find value in the same plan.

D. N. L.

Learning to Share

Oregon

Dear Editor:

In grateful acknowledgment of the many helpful suggestions that have come to me through The Parent, I should like to share one of my experiences.

It seemed rather difficult to accustom my six-year-old (adopted) daughter to assuming certain tasks and doing them consistently. Feeling that this self-discipline was important I started her on drying the dinner dishes every night. During this time I tell her stories of different countries. She listens eagerly and at the same time stores up knowledge and enlarges her scope. I touch upon customs climate, types of government, color or race, characteristics, always dwelling upon those things which will arouse in the child sympathy and promote love for those foreign to us. Often she selects her own subject if she has heard some country mentioned outside the home. To diversify our program we sometimes sing songs, or duets, or rounds. Never is there any reluctance on the part of the child, when dinner is over, to assume her share of the work, and I can see where it is expanding into a spontaneous desire to do more than merely the task outlined.

(Mrs.) D. E. A.

Offers Nature Study

Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

A parent asked, "What should I do with my young four-year-old all day long?" Perhaps she has overlooked one of the most important interests of all—nature. If she teaches him to look and listen to things for himself, then he will not need constant amusement. For instance, let her tell him to listen for the wind. The wind does many things for us—ask him? Drys up the roads, drys the clothes on the line, sways the trees, rocks the birds to sleep, pushes the ships at sea, turns the windmill, and many other things.

Here are some further suggestions:

Make pinwheels. Take a colored paper square; fold book form each way; fold diagonal; cut up to 1 inch from center on diagonal lines. Take every other one; put pin through and pin into meat skewer. She will have something for him to play with all day long.

Make a windmill. Make marbles out of plastecine or clay; color them with water color. Make booklets with birds—robin, flicker, meadow lark, red wing, red-headed woodpecker, rose-breasted grosbeak, catbird, purple martin, cardinal. Teach the child to recognize their different calls.

I can speak from experience. There were things of interest too numerous to mention on the large estate where I taught last summer, and yet the children were so tired of nurses and coddling, they just rebelled. When we started on our nature study, the entire atmosphere of the place changed and they started loving it all.

(Mrs.) E. S. L.

A Saturday Column

Radio Pamphlet

"How to use radio in the classroom," a pamphlet compiled by a committee of teachers and radio educators in association with the project on the evaluation of school broadcasts at Ohio State University has been published by the National Association of Broadcasters, 1626 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained free by writing direct to the Association.—From Education by Radio.

Taking Music Into Other Classrooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Having studied the violin since a lad of seven, a certain high school student treasures his violin as a dear friend, and finds many hours of enjoyment and usefulness in pouring out its sweet music.

In his junior year of high school, he found a new use for his knowledge of music and the playing of his violin. He learned that even in a history class, music has a place. One day, while studying about the South, the teacher invited students of the history class to bring in a project in relation to their current study.

To the boy with the violin came the thought, "Why not bring some music? I'll play favorite old Southern melodies, such as 'Dixie,' 'Old Black Joe,' 'Suwanee River' and others!" And so it came about that in history class one day, teacher and students enjoyed hearing violin music, and learned about the composers of that particular period, and their much-loved songs.

Some months later, when studying about the World War, the boy found tucked away in a cabinet at home, such numbers as "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Over There," "We're Going Over," "Till We Meet Again," and others; which his mother had never shown him, not wishing to bring wartime thoughts into the home. But for his school work, they proved useful, and so again music was heard in the history class.

In a similar manner, the boy's sister found use for her music in the study of general science at school. The class was studying about wind and air. As she played one of the wind instruments, the oboe, in the school orchestra, she took her instrument to class one day to demonstrate one of the uses of wind.

The same girl, together with two other students, found their study of piano useful, too. They helped their teachers and a chorus of several hundred fellow-students, by playing the accompaniments for them in the Christmas program. Both brother and sister have thus made their instruments "talk" for them, in many instances.

M. C. K.

To Promote Better Use Of Radio Programs

In an attempt to promote a more intelligent utilization of radio programs relating to the social studies, a new weekly bulletin, "Tuning in on the Contemporary World," is being distributed by the Department of Visual and Radio Education of the Rochester, N. Y., schools. In it is given interesting material about current series of programs which can be listened to at home.—From The News Letter, Ohio State University.

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The Home Forum

Country Song for the Season

By Dorothy Hope McCroden

Sunset will shake a golden feather
Into the wary bluebird's nest,
When bells ring on the slow, horned wether,
Leading the drowsy sheep to rest.

Plowboys at turn of dusk will dally,
Standing beside their dappled teams,
To watch the night run through the valley,
Filling the darkling fields with dreams.

And silver-tipped stars will blink in wonder
Over a crooked, far fence-row,
When night winds loose their silken thunder,
Stirring the thin creek's placid flow.

Sunset and peace and songs for slumber,
These are the gifts that night should bring,
And more stars than the heart can number,
Lighting the bluebird's folded wing.

The Moon and Six

We had expected to feel less conspicuous walking with three students of Kanazawa's Higher School. But as we threaded the straggling outskirts of the city and emerged on the uninteresting level of the coastal plain, it was apparent that we, in our ordinary gray suits, were still objects of wonder to everyone we passed; while our companions in threadbare black uniforms buttoned up to the neck, with a towel trailing from the back pocket of each, and a battered cap on each head, evoked not a passing glance. Two had come on geta, wooden clogs with two-inch lifts, and they actually walked and even ran on them all day. Moto's geta raised him above American middle height, but Nishino and Ueda matched my five feet one. Nishino is stocky, with a broad smile, Ueda small and elegantly built.

These were the conscientious members of the English-speaking Club who were conducting their professor and his wife—strange creature—on what they called a hike. When we had informed the professor's superior of our destination, a salt-water lagoon and the near-by sea, he had laughed.

"No one walks there in the fall," he told us. "All the colored maple leaves are in the mountains."

* * *

But Nishino-san, who was president, had Plans. That they might not be so bad we began to suspect when the first stop was announced: we would eat lunch at his uncle's farmhouse. At last we were to explore one of the enticing little islands of trees among the shorn rice-fields, to enter the headman's house, large and tile-roofed, nestled in its garden and surrounded by tenants' thatch-covered dwellings. We were received by Nishino and his cousin in the best parlor—a large straw-matted room with walls plastered red. But it was cold here and we soon moved to a smaller room with a sunny south porch. On a set of screens in this room was delicately painted a life-sized plum tree in flower.

Quantities of mikans—Japanese tangerines—served as hors d'oeuvres for our sandwiches and the boys' rice-rolls. For entertainment we looked at magazines of photography—Japan's present craze—and discussed contrasting mores of our two nationalities. Under the influence of curiosity and the sun, the students' aloof politeness began to thaw into something warmer, so that before we left we were introduced to the heart of the family: Nishino's cousin's baby and the family shrine. The chubby, black-haired infant favored us with the surprised stare we inspire in all Japanese children. Then the cousin knelt before the shrine, bowed to the floor, opened one set of doors and then another which disclosed the ornate interior. Gold gleamed from candlesticks shaped like lotuses; from incense burners made like cranes; from the gentle Buddha seated in eternal meditation. We gazed quietly at this most precious of the family's possessions.

* * *

The hike must continue, however. The cousin led us to the edge of the grove, pointing the way and begging us to come again. Brown fields stretched monotonously ahead of us; but fortified with lunch and friendliness, we were ready for anything.

"Anything" proved to be a boat. Nishino had left us to make arrangements in another grove of trees which he described with emotion in his voice as his "native place." He reappeared apparently in the middle of a field, gesticulating at us to come and behold a craft that floated in the yellow water of a tiny canal used by farmers in transporting their rice. It was a boat in lowest possible terms, a mere bottom and sides. Long and narrow to fit the canal, it was crudely pointed in front, and had but one board across by way of a seat. This was reserved for the professor; the boys sat along the thick edges, while I established myself on the straw mat in the bottom. Nishino poled the boat a short distance, when a man appeared whom Nishino introduced as the servant of his childhood. He wore the picturesque tight trousers, belted jerkin and cloven rubber shoes of the Japanese peasant. He installed an oar at the back to scull us, and the hike had become a voyage.

* * *

At first the sculling was in short quick strokes that shook us rudely from side to side; but as the water deepened, the rhythm slowed down until the boat rocked like a baby's cradle. Presently we emerged from the canal into the lagoon.

We had known there was a lagoon, but not that it was so wide nor that it followed the line of the sea for more than three miles. At last we landed at a little village and from it climbed to the top of the enormous dunes which separate the lagoon from the ocean. The dunes stretched down before us, a quarter of a mile of desolate brown sand, to the gray-green waves of the Japan Sea. The fact that they were deserted in this land where every cultivable inch is tended made us draw breath and lift our heads as though we had come out of a conservatory into the open air. The boys forgot their student dignity, took off their shoes, and raced down the dunes, tumbling and laughing.

The climb back was harder. At the top we paused for a look down across the lagoon and the plain. Evening mist was beginning to form. The moon, though already high, was still white and lifeless. Between mist and moon rose a distant snow-capped peak, the first token of winter. It cooled the wind so that we hurried back to the boat and started home by a shorter route.

The mist grew thicker, blotting out the mountain. It was Moto-san who noticed that the moon brightened minute by minute. A lone patch of sunset showed through some pine trees on the dunes. As darkness deepened, the six of us grew quiet. Away from the dunes no feature was left of the landscape except level lines of reeds. The mist and water fused into vast blue emptiness, holding the moon as radium's bluish radiance is said to enclose a drop of its glowing salt.

We landed at the edge of the lagoon instead of following the canals again, said good-by to Nishino's servant, and started for the electric train that would take us home. In its warm interior we realized that instead of three aloof students our companions were friends; and that the seacoast in November can be as lovely as any maple-covered hill.

H. H. M.

Garden of the Air

In the bright heritage of summer I shall not forget how snow drifts down past the window, past the sill, I shall not forget that flowing wondrous and still. I shall remember the white skeleton of the beauty of summer. The leaves that lean upon the sky will lie like spindrift on the stair. The grass that holds the jewel of dew will bind the empty nest, will wither on the hill where winds of summer blew. This garden and this world of mine will be forever lost—within a circle carved from frost! And I shall see a flower there—in the garden of the air, a flower curious and cold, having no fragrance and no root in any earth we know—a flower repeated like a story told—changing and changeless legend of the snow.

S. Van A. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

The Editorial Board of
The Christian Science Monitor

One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
Washington: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
Southern California: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
European: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
Paris: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
Berlin: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
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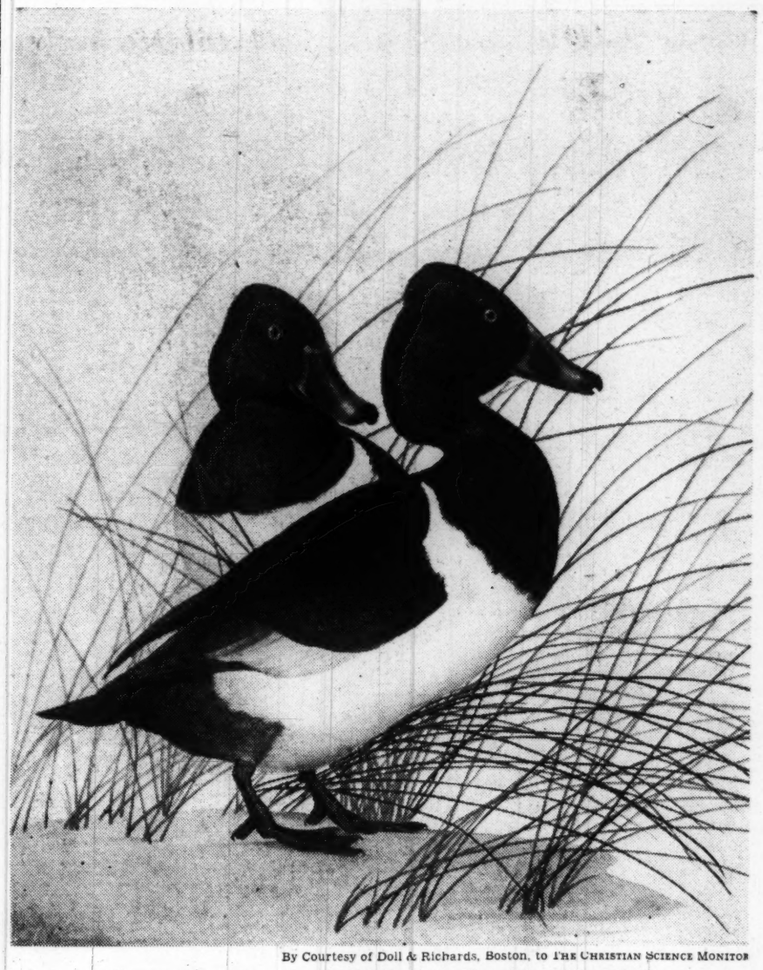
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



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Ring-necked Ducks: *An Oil Drawing by Athos Menaboni*

In presenting his handsome and decorative series of bird portraits, of which this is one, Mr. Menaboni does not claim to be a naturalist. Rather are the drawings by-products of his chief interest, mural painting. In Georgia, where he lives, though he was born and educated in Italy, are many examples of his distinguished mural work, both in public buildings and private homes.

A highly decorative mural quality appears in these bird studies, painted in oil on illustration board. Their subtle, pleasing colors have been confined with great care in a sharp, finely sculptured silhouette. The bird forms are beautifully composed on a light ground, against the sort of foliage which is their natural habitat.

Very Essence of the Tibetans

As Salisbury Cathedral towers above the city and plain at its feet, so the Potala completely dominates the vale of Lhasa.

To me the Potala represents the very essence of the Tibetan people. It has a certain untamed dignity in perfect harmony with the surrounding rugged country; a quality of stolid unchangeableness—it seems to say: "Here I have been for hundreds of years, and here I intend to stay for ever." . . .

Certainly the Potala is one of the most astonishing buildings in the world, whether it is seen from afar perched on the summit of the eminence which rises from the level plain of Lhasa, with the sun striking flame from the golden pavilions of its roof, or whether, riding out before dawn, you see the moonlight thrown back with unearthly brilliance from the whitewashed wall of the immense southern face. . . .

I have sometimes regretted the presence of the Iron Hill and wished that the Potala rock could stand alone as the only eminence in the vale of Lhasa. But it justifies itself by affording what is to my mind the finest view in all the world. It is from here that the Potala, balanced by the flat-roofed village at its foot, is seen to most advantage. It is sufficiently near for detail to be distinguished, and far enough away to be seen as a whole. From the other view-points it leans back unduly; it is stupendous, awe-inspiring, but not in equilibrium. Seen from the top of the Iron Hill it is as near perfection as anything in this world can be. Buildings in other countries may challenge comparison with the Potala; but to my mind no edifice, so perfect in itself, is placed in such incomparable surroundings.

One looks down on to the three chortens of the Western Gate, and on each side of it a sea of tree-tops, with the tenuous green of the willows set off by the darker poplars. Between the trees are pools of water reflecting the blue sky, or level expanses of grass. A mile away to the east, appearing through the greenery as a broken white line, is the city of Lhasa, with the golden Cathedral roofs catching the sun and leading up to the larger mass of gold on the Potala. At this distance Lhasa is indeed a garden city. The fertile plain is bordered by the Kyi Chu, which runs in a great semicircle from extreme east to extreme west. Beyond the river the mountains rise abruptly, spur after spur coming right down to the water's edge. In the valleys between these gaunt ridges are villages surrounded by willow groves and barley-fields, watered by streams that flow from the mountains which tower another 6,000 feet above them. The whole plain of Lhasa is surrounded by this ring of great mountains, over whose high passes have flocked for hundreds of years the pilgrims who came from all parts of Asia to tread the Sacred Way around the city and Potala. . . .

The Potala is an isolated example of the perfection which Tibetan architecture can attain. Although some of the monasteries and forts are built in the same style, they cannot be compared with the palace of the Dalai Lamas, standing alone in superb detachment.—F. Spencer Chapman, in "Lhasa: The Holy City." (London: Chatto & Windus.)

Brahms Discovers Literature

On September 21, 1848, young Brahms, having previously taken part in various public engagements, gave his first solo concert. . . . His success was not too great, either with his audience or with the critics; there was already a sufficient number of first-class pianists, . . . he knew that it was not as a pianist, but as a composer, that he could give his best. The creative tide flowed irresistibly within him, and the youth wrote compositions of such daring invention and persuasive rhythm that even at the height of his career he had no reason to be ashamed of them. . . .

This creative outburst was accompanied by a widening and deepening of his spiritual horizon. He devoured every book he could get hold of, and after contributing his share to the expenses of the household he spent every penny he had left on books, thereby laying the foundation of an imposing library. Among these books we find the *Generalbass-Schule* of the Hamburger David Kellner (published in 1742), with the entry "Johannes Brahms, 1848." This choice is significant of the seriousness of Brahms at fifteen, and it also reveals his antiquarian interest. . . . To counterbalance the dry theory of music, the youth became deeply engrossed in the world of romantic poetry, wherein he found, differently expressed, the spirit to which his own creations had given life. To announce his alliance with this romantic spirit he called himself "Johannes Kreisler, junior," after the principal character of his favorite novel, *Kater Murr* by E. T. A. Hoffmann. He began to copy the finest passages from his favorite poets into a number of little books which he called *Schatzkästlein des jungen Kreisler* (*Young Kreisler's Treasury*). The varying interests of these pieces give one a vivid impression of young Brahms's understanding of essential values, and reveal his intellectual versatility.—From "Brahms: His Life and Work," by Karl Geiringer, translated by H. B. Weiner and Bernard Miall. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Das Gesetz der Fülle

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Viele, die vom Standpunkte des Glaubens an die Wirklichkeit der Materie aus denken und folgern, glauben, daß ein materielles Gesetz des Angebots und der Nachfrage das menschliche Gedeihen in großem Maße bestimme, ohne Barmherzigkeit und Gerechtigkeit oder das Recht des Gerechten auf Erfolg in Betracht zu ziehen. Dies stimmt jedoch nicht mit den Lehren des Gründers des Christentums überein, der sagte (Joh. 15, 7): „So ihr in mir bleibet und meine Worte in euch bleiben, werdet ihr bitten, was ihr wollt, und es wird euch widerfahren".

Mit diesen Worten und mit vielen anderen Lehren stellte Christus Jesus die Frage des Wohlergehens auf eine geistig mentale Grundlage, und durch seine Taten bewies er, daß es ein geistiges Gesetz gibt, wodurch die Menschen Fülle als Ergebnis rechten Denkens verwirklichen. Was können die Worte: „So ihr in mir bleibet und meine Worte in euch bleiben" anderes bedeuten, als daß man wahre, reine, gerechte Gedanken denken und in Übereinstimmung damit leben soll? Der Meister gab nicht zu, daß eine Notwendigkeit vorliege, sich grausamen Wirtschaftsgesetzen oder erbarmungslosen Gesundheitsgesetzen zu unterwerfen; denn er erklärte (Luk. 10, 19): „Sehet, ich habe euch Macht gegeben, zu treten auf Schlangen und Skorpione, und über alle Gewalt des Feindes; und nichts wird euch beschädigen".

In der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts entdeckte Mary Baker Eddy die den Worten und Werken Jesu zugrunde liegende göttliche Wissenschaft und gab der Welt ihre wunderbare Entdeckung im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" Sie erkannte die ewige Tatsache, daß die Liebe das göttliche Prinzip alles wirklichen Seins ist, und nahm die unauflösliche Verbindung zwischen diesem vollkommenen Prinzip, Gott, und Seinem geistigen Sprößling, dem Menschen, wahr. Ihre Entdeckung brachte die Erkenntnis mit sich, daß die mächtigen Werke Christi Jesu das Ergebnis seines Verständnisses des göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, und seines Gehorsams gegen das Prinzip waren.

Sie erkannte die ewige, unveränderliche Beständigkeit der Gesetze, wodurch Gott, das Prinzip, Sein geistiges Weltall regiert, und sie begriff die wichtige Tatsache, daß die Menschheit heute mit diesen Gesetzen und Regeln mental in Übereinstimmung kommen und durch ihr immergegenwärtiges Wirken Gutes statt Böses, Fülle statt Mangel erleben kann. Auf Seite 307 in "Miscellaneous Writings" gibt Mrs. Eddy der Menschheit die wunderbare Verheißung und die liebreiche Zusicherung von Harmonie und Frieden: „Gott gibt dir Seine geistigen Ideen, und diese wiederum geben dir, was du täglich brauchst. Bitte nie für morgen: es genügt, daß die göttliche Liebe eine immergegenwärtige Hilfe ist, und wenn du wartest und nicht zweifelst, wirst du jeden Augenblick alles haben, was du brauchst. Welch herrliches Erbe uns durch das Verständnis der allgegenwärtigen Liebe gegeben ist! Mehr können wir nicht erbitten; mehr brauchen wir nicht; mehr können wir nicht haben. Diese liebliche Versicherung ist das ‚Schweig und verstumme' für alle menschlichen Befürchtungen, für Leiden jeder Art".

Wenn der wahre Begriff von Gott, dem Menschen und dem Weltall einigermaßen verstanden wird, verliert das menschliche Gemüt seinen Glauben an Mangel und Armut und die Furcht davor. Infolgedessen wird dieses vergeistigte Denken in der individuellen Erfahrung in allem offenbar, was für die menschliche Behaglichkeit und Wohlfahrt nötig ist: in Nahrung, Kleidung und Wohnung.

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter war wegen eines in die Länge gezogenen Ringens mit verschiedenen Irrtümern in Schulden geraten. Obgleich er einen Teil seiner Schulden bezahlen konnte, hatte er noch mehrere Gläubiger, deren Adresse er nicht kannte; und er wußte, daß sie bezahlt werden mußten. Obwohl er seine Stellung aufgeben mußte, ging er mit seiner Frau in die Stadt, wo sie früher gewohnt hatten, um diese Gläubiger aufzusuchen und zu bezahlen. Sie waren bemüht, ihr ganzes Vertrauen auf Gott zu setzen und sich klar zu machen, daß die göttliche Liebe die einzige Quelle der Versorgung ist, und daß Versorgung rein geistig ist, da sie nur aus göttlichen Ideen besteht.

Als sie nur noch ein paar hundert Meilen von ihrem Ziel entfernt waren, fand der Wissenschafter in einer Tageszeitung jener Stadt eine Stellung ausgeschrieben, für die er glaubte, geeignet zu sein. Nach seiner Ankunft bewarb er sich sofort darum, und bald ging er zur Arbeit mit einem höheren Gehalt, als er je zuvor gehabt hatte. „Und soll geschehen, ehe sie rufen, will ich antworten; wenn sie noch reden, will ich hören" (Jes. 65, 24). In den folgenden Jahren fand der Wissenschafter fast alle seine Gläubiger und bezahlte ihnen alles, was er schuldig war.

Die Menschheit als Ganzes scheint durch viele falsche Annahmen, durch Aberglauben und Furcht hinsichtlich Versorgung verwirrt zu sein; aber das göttliche Gesetz der Fülle steht immer zur Verfügung, und durch Erlangung reiner Beweggründe und dadurch, daß man sein Denken durch Ergründen und Anwenden der Christlichen Wissenschaft mit der Wahrheit und der Liebe in Übereinstimmung bringt, kann jeder dieses Gesetz beweisen und sich über die Wirtschaftstheorien und -annahmen des sterblichen Gemüts erheben.

Eine strahlende Verheißung unbegrenzbarer Harmonie erhellt den Horizont des Denkens derer, die geistige Erleuchtung finden. Sie wissen, daß Gottes Reich immer gegenwärtig ist und geistig wahrgenommen werden kann, und daß alle zu dem Fest seiner fortdauernden Schönheit, Vollkommenheit und Freude freimütig eingeladen sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Golden Glories

The buttercup is like a golden cup,
The marigold is like a golden frill,
The daisy with a golden eye looks up,
And golden spreads the flag beside the rill,
And gay and golden nods the daffodil,
The gorsey common swells a golden sea,
The cowslip hangs a head of golden tips,
And golden drips the honey which the bee
Sucks from sweet hearts of flowers and stores and sips.

—Christina G. Rossetti, in "The Pageant and Other Poems."

The Law of Abundance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many who think and reason from the standpoint of belief in the reality of matter, believe that there is a material law of supply and demand which, to a great extent, determines human prosperity, without reference to mercy or justice, or the right of the righteous to achieve success. This, however, is not in accordance with the teachings of the Founder of Christianity, who said (John 15:7), "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

By this saying, and by many other precepts, Christ Jesus put the question of well-being on a spiritually mental basis, and by his deeds proved that there is a spiritual law whereby men realize abundance as the result of right thinking. What can the words, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you," denote except that one should think true, pure, righteous thoughts, and live in accordance with them? The Master did not admit that there is any necessity for submitting to cruel economic laws, or merciless laws of health; for he declared (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, Mary Baker Eddy discovered the divine Science underlying the words and works of Jesus, and gave her marvelous discovery to the world in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She discerned the eternal fact that Love is the divine Principle of all real being, and perceived the indissoluble connection between this pertect Principle, God, and His spiritual offspring, man With her discovery came the realization that the mighty works of Christ Jesus were the result of his understanding of divine Principle, Love, and of his obedience thereto.

She recognized the eternal, unchangeable nature of the laws whereby God, Principle, governs His spiritual universe, and comprenended the important fact that humanity may come mentally into harmony with these laws and rules today, and through their ever-present operation experience good instead of evil, plenty instead of want. On page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy gives to mankind this wonderful promise and tender assurance of harmony and peace: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

As the true concept of God, man, and the universe is measurably understood, the human mind loses its belief in and fear of want and poverty. As a result this spiritualized thinking is made manifest in individual experience, in whatever is necessary for human comfort and well-being—food, clothing, and shelter.

A student of Christian Science, because of a protracted struggle with various errors, had gone into debt. Although he was able to pay some of his debts, there remained a number of creditors whose addresses he did not have; and he knew that they must be paid. Despite the fact that it meant giving up his position, he and his wife started for the city where they had formerly resided, in order to find and pay these creditors. They endeavored to put their whole trust in God, and to realize that divine Love is the one source of supply, and that supply is purely spiritual, since it consists only of divine ideas.

When they were within a few hundred miles of their destination, the student found a position advertised in a daily paper of that city, which he was confident he could fill. Upon arrival, he answered the advertisement and soon went to work at a better salary than he had ever before received. "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear" (Isaiah 65:24). During the years that followed, the student found all but a very few of his creditors, and paid them all that he owed.

Humanity, as a whole, seems to be bewildered by many false beliefs, superstitions, and fears regarding supply, but the divine law of abundance is ever available; and by gaining pure motives and bringing their thinking into harmony with Truth and Love, through the study and application of Christian Science, each one may demonstrate this law and rise superior to mortal mind's economic theories and beliefs.

A radiant promise of illimitable harmony illumines the horizon of thought for those who are becoming spiritually enlightened. They know that God's kingdom is ever at hand, to be spiritually discerned, and that all are freely invited to the feast of its perpetual beauty, perfection, and joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Spring Landscape

(California)

Every
Field flows to the
Flowing of purple lupin
And the slow drifting silver
Barley.

The hills
Ripple with gold
Where poppies run before
The wind, the floods of willow-green sweep
Seaward.

Elizabeth-Ellen Long

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New England's 'Old Man River' Views Its Past

The Connecticut a placid and undisturbed stream until timber industry stripped watershed.

In these days when practical means for controlling floods and soil erosion are much debated in legislative halls and the public press, popular interest in the Nation's rivers has much increased. After the manner of Narcissus, America is searching for its own reflection in the waters that tumble down from its mountains to the sea.

The Connecticut, 406-mile water course that cuts through four of the New England States, drew national attention in 1927 when its waters overflowed onto hundreds of acres of farmland, into scores of homes, factories and city streets.

Until that time, people had forgotten that the flood level had increased in recent years mainly because of the great grab for lumber in the northern part of the valley 75 years ago.

For it was the lumber industry which stripped the watershed of the trees that were its best protection. Until 25 years ago when the number of power dams along the river made log-drives impractical, each spring saw millions of feet of timber pushed down the river by a race of log-drivers who were artists with peavey and pole.

New Attention

When the consequences of this stripping were shown by the 1927 floods, new attention was drawn to the great river whose mighty waters flow from the Canadian border to Long Island Sound, mirroring all phases of New England life from the forests and farms of Vermont and New Hampshire, through the industrial areas of Massachusetts and Connecticut, down to the quietly rural areas where it is carried into the Sound near Saybrook.

Army Engineers made careful surveys of steps that might be taken to avert similar disasters, but in 1936, without any flood-control dams and reservoirs having been constructed, the waters rose again and overflowed into the same cities and the same farms. The image in the waters can still one largely of public apathy.

Possibly another reason for the slowness with which interest in the river revived is that it no longer was the only outlet for the little factories and mills in New Hampshire and Vermont. No longer did northern manufacturers send their products down to Massachusetts by flatboat.

Instead of developing as a great medium for water-borne commerce, the river gave its banks to the railroads that stole the thunder of the waters. Just when the steamboat was being perfected and the noisy Barnet was sent up the river from Hartford to prove that steam navigation would revolutionize river traffic, the 1840's saw the rise of the railroads.

Only the stretch from Hartford to the Sound was maintained as a waterway. Here the steamboat plied to bring New Yorkers to Hartford until 1931 when automobiles made even this service unnecessary.

New England turned its face away from the river as a means of transportation and concentrated on the development of the factories—and a few colleges—along its banks. The railroads made the valley cosmopolitan and today the river flows past eight New England colleges, some of the most beautiful scenery in the East, some of the ugliest river fronts, and into the lives of more than 1,250,000 people.

Compact Adopted

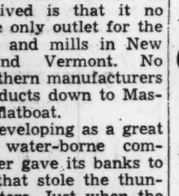
Today, the subject of flood-control is being discussed more than ever. An inter-State compact to build dams and reservoirs with Federal aid has been adopted by the New England States, but not approved by Congress. A Federal plan for construction entirely at

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy becoming fair in late afternoon and tonight; slightly cooler tonight with lowest temperature in the lower '40s; Sunday generally fair with moderate temperature; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.



Maine: Showers this afternoon and probably in east and north portions tonight followed by fair Sunday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight. Sunday fair.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Generally fair and slightly cooler tonight. Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Connecticut: Fair and slightly cooler, light frost tonight. Sunday fair with moderate temperatures.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly shifting to westerly winds over the north and moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming westerly over the south portion, partly cloudy, showers over the north portion tonight followed by generally fair Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	45	Minneapolis	40	36
Bermuda	51	45	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	40	36	New York	52	50
Denver	48	44	Norfolk	60	56
Helena	54	52	Philadelphia	54	52
Kansas City	48	46	St. Louis	46	42
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	74	68	Washington	54	52

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 22.
B—Minimum, April 21.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:04 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 1:17 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 1:52 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Monday, 2:08 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:02 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 7:03 p. m., Sunday

Little-Seen Landmarks of Boston's Sky Line

By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

You May Pass These Figures Every Day But It Requires Looking Up to See Them. A Monitor Camera Brings Them to Earth

1. Seven stories above the street, this frieze on the Court Street side of City Hall Annex is seldom seen by passers-by.

2. Liberty perches high atop the Soldier's Memorial on Boston Common.

3. In Old Boston Town this eagle atop the shaft in the rear of the State House is a famous landmark, for the eagle marks the original height of Beacon Hill.

4. Relics of the "Iron Age" in American architecture is this group atop the New England Mutual Life Building.

5. The famous lion and unicorn on the Old State House. Originally of wood, these figures were replaced with the present metal ones.

6. The pineapple was the symbol of hospitality in old New England. Bulfinch put this big one atop the State House dome.

7. These Biblical figures adorn the frieze of First Baptist Church in Boston.

Otis Fiddler Taking 'Boys' To the Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 22—Sammy Spring, square dance fiddler and exponent of "swing" of the period from Civil War days up to the 90's, is to use the proceeds of a Berkshire Museum performance this week to help defray the expense of sending him and his troupe of native dancers to Washington, D. C.

Adhering strictly to the school of the dance which Henry Ford has tried to perpetuate at his Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass, Fiddler Spring by his chant of "Forward, gents, and lead up to the right, get up and swing with all your might," and other calls known to square dancers, earned a part of the $200 that is to give him and his small orchestra and the dancers a trip to the Capital to represent New England in the Folk Festival, April 27, 28, and 29.

Sammy is from Otis, and fiddling and calling the "turns" is second nature to him now. In the old days, he worked in a sawmill all day and rode a bicycle to dances, where he and his fiddle were indispensable—as they still are in Berkshire County grange and town halls. He calls in high-pitched Yankee twang, and the rhythm keeps his feet tapping to the tunes of "Nellie Gray," the "Darktown Strutters' Ball," and the other early American tunes his "boys and girls" dance to.

N. E. Hotels Make Ready for Summer

New England's 5,000 hotels, lodges and roadside establishments have spent at least $2,000,000 in preparation for the coming summer's business, it was stated as the 15th annual New England Hotel Men's Exposition closed last night at the Statler Hotel.

These expenditures included purchase of such intriguing new items of equipment as splatter-proof ketchup bottles, it was disclosed. At hotels equipped with these modern dispensers patrons simply pick up a bottle, aim it at the desired spot on their plates—and press a rubber button.

Caldwell for M. I. T. Dean

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Robert G. Caldwell, Minister to Bolivia, was reported in official quarters to have left Lapaz today to become a Dean on the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Caldwell, a native of Bogota, Colombia, was educated at Wooster College and Princeton University.

Women Legislators Resent Pay Proposal

Massachusetts' two women legislators strenuously opposed a bill filed by Representative John B. Wenzler (D), of Boston, yesterday, which would double the salaries of the two women members because, Representative Wenzler said, "someone has to take care of their homes while they are at the State House."

Both Representative Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler (R), of Needham, and Representative Mrs. Susan K. Donovan (D), of Boston, resented being singled out and insisted that "all members of the House should be treated alike."

Probation Officer Retires to Travel

William Preble Jones, for 26 years Probation Officer of the Somerville District Court and a pioneer in probation work, is retiring today to take up travel and writing. He leaves the court with a record of handling 50,000 cases.

Mr. Jones has written several historical books and is the head of a number of local organizations. His hobby is walking. He has covered every indention of the coast line from Canada to Cape Cod during recent years, studying places and people. He will continue his hiking in England in June.

Boston's Days of High Art Were Calm Despite It All

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever noticed the High Art in Boston?

Not the oils and statuary in the Fine Arts Museum, or in Mrs. Jack Gardner's, but art of that remarkable "Iron Age" in American architecture when scarcely a building could rise without its cast iron Justitia, Liberty, or Laocoön group. Even the lawns were populated with such cast iron wild life as the "stag at bay," the "startled fawn," and the "trusty dog."

Life in America in Colonial days was simple, partly because of the Puritan influence, partly because there was little money with which to be otherwise. Houses, public buildings, and furnishings were plain, even severe. This tradition held over into the first half of the Nineteenth Century when the influence of the Adam brothers governed much American building.

But about the time of the Civil War America went native. Enormous economic progress and great private wealth clamored for expression. Architects, under pressure to produce something impressive and gaudy, turned to the classical Romans and duplicated their work, with ornamentation. This was the period when every public building had a dome or tower of some sort, and walls six feet thick.

Nowhere in the country was this trend more pronounced than in Boston. Even the lower portions of "chaste" Beacon Hill were not exempt. Bullfinch's glorious State House had to frown down on Boston's new ugly duckling City Hall.

A sense of calm and serenity was the objective of architects, language that is almost forgotten in this whizzing day. But, of course, they were abetted by the fact that neighing horses, and the gentle rumble of carriages contributed much more to the pastoral illusion than do our screeching brakes, horns, and jangling telephone bells.

This absence of noise and bustle encouraged the "verandah age." Houses nowadays seldom have porches. If they do, they're scanty affairs, both screened and glassed in. But back in the '80's a house wasn't really a home unless it had a big sprawling verandah clear across the front, and, like as not, around the sides as well.

On hot summer nights, instead of running off to a refrigerated movie, the folks would sit in a swing, listen to the night calls of the birds, and the gentle rustle of the vines around the porch posts. They'd sip lemonade, and swish at the mosquitoes with a palm leaf fan.

It was a mellow age, and in this streamlined age it calls for a nostalgic sigh. Yet, who would have it otherwise?

Canada Fills Quota Of Cedar Shingles

Because the quota for red cedar shingles imported from Canada under the reciprocal trade agreement already has been filled for the six-month period Jan. 1 to June 30, the Collector of Customs at Boston has been ordered to stop further imports.

The specified quantity of shingles permitted to come into the United States in this six-month period is 1,051,168 "squares," of four bundles each.

New Comet Found North of the Sun

A new comet discovered April 16 has been reported to the Harvard Observatory by Prof. Svein Rooseland of the Oslo Observatory in Norway. The discoverer is an observer named Hassel, whose full identification is as yet unknown.

The comet at discovery was 30 degrees directly north of the sun. It is of third magnitude and would be easily a naked-eye object if it were only further from the sun. The object can be seen, however, with the aid of binoculars or a small telescope for 20 minutes to an hour after sunset or before sunrise. The comet is to be found in the northwest sky in the evening and the northeast sky in the morning.

Fatal Jail Fire Stresses Danger At Charlestown

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, while stating that he would have no official report before Monday on the cause of fire at the Worcester County House of Correction, in which three inmates perished, indicated that there is considerable apprehension among prison officials that fire may break out in the Charlestown State Prison because of the obsolete wiring there.

"The electrical equipment at Charlestown is 50 years old," the Commissioner said, "and we have no way of knowing what condition the underground wiring is in. We have asked the Legislature to provide a substitute for the obsolete equipment before something unpleasant happens."

Three unofficial theories as to the cause of the Worcester fire are: arcing of a broken bulb in the 100-year-old padded cell; defective wiring and the possibility that the inmate may have been smoking.

Alewives Start Their Spring Run

East Weymouth observers of natural phenomenon such as the changing seasons, began to think Spring was here when robins started to chirp, a green blade of grass was noted here and there, and the warmth of the sun began to penetrate the backs of top coats. But now they are convinced. For today hundreds of thousands of alewives started to run up the Back River.

The small blackheaded fish, also known as North American herring, crowded up Herring Brook toward Whitman pond almost a month behind their usual schedule.

Braintree expects a crowd of at least, 5,000 alewife watchers over the week-end. The fish can be seen well at Jackson square. Motorists may drive almost to the edge of the brook.

End of Strike Seen as Terms Are Discussed

Moriarty expects good news as drivers' unions meet over week-end to consider proposals.

Definite progress toward settlement of the 10-day old Greater Boston fuel strike, involving 23 coal concerns and four oil companies, was recognized today. James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, said this morning he expected favorable news as a result of meetings scheduled by the union today and tomorrow to consider a proposed settlement prepared last night at a conference of union and employer representatives. The terms of this proposed settlement were not revealed.

The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation did not meet today, but Commissioner Moriarty disclosed that he had asked its members to be ready in case of a call from him.

A meeting of the coal division of the union was reported to have been called for today and of the oil division for tomorrow afternoon, to consider the terms of the proposed settlement.

Acceptable to Employers

These terms were said at the Retail Fuel Institute offices to be acceptable, it was understood, to the employer group.

The strike began on April 12 when members of the Retail Fuel Institute posted notices that business would be suspended until further notice. The Institute stated that this step was taken in order to avoid trouble; the union declared it constituted a lockout.

The union—the Coal and Fuel Chauffeurs and Helpers' Union, Local 68 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate—signed agreements with four other oil companies which continued to make deliveries.

Emergency Deliveries Allowed

Emergency deliveries of fuel oil and coal for hospitals and public institutions have been permitted throughout the strike.

Meanwhile the situation was further complicated last Monday by a separate strike of members of the National Maritime Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, on board oil tankers operated by four large oil companies. Union demands chiefly concern preferential hiring.

Thirty of the crew of the Thomas H. Wheeler, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey tanker fleet, walked out when the ship docked yesterday at the Colonial Beacon Oil Company wharf in Everett. It was the fourth tanker to be tied up here by the strike. A total of 136 vessels are tied up now at various ports.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Boston Opera House—
"The Women" comedy by Clare Booth. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday 2:30. Last day.

Colonial—
"The Gondoliers," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London 8:15.

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday. 2:30.

Shubert—
Shakespeare's "Henry IV," starring Maurice Evans as Falstaff. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"The Lady Has a Heart," starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Joe E. Brown in "Flirting with Fate." 2, 5:10, 8. Also "St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 6:35, 9:30.

Repertory—
"Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris. Also "Wanted by the Police," featuring Frankie Darro. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Stablemates," featuring Mickey Rooney and Wallace Beery. Also Shirley Temple in "Dimples."

University—
Alice Faye in "Tail Spin." 3:15, 6:35, 9:55. Also "The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "The Oklahoma Kid," with James Cagney. Also "The Duke of West Point," with Tom Brown.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullavan. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Uptown—
"The Three Musketeers," with Margot Grahame, Walter Abel and Paul Lukas. 2:10, 5:35, 8:40. Also "The Oklahoma Kid," with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. 12:45, 4:05, 7:10, 10:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," featuring Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Roland Young, Fay Bainter and May Robson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "The Hound of the Baskervilles, with Basil Rathbone. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft and Ellen Drew in "The Lady's From Kentucky." Fenway: 2:25, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:35. "The Eagle and the Hawk," with Cary Grant, Carol Lombard, Frederic March, and Jack Oakie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:19, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 6:59, 9:57.

State and Orpheum—
"Within the Law," with Ruth Hussey and Paul Kelly. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 9. Also "Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7, 10:10.

Trans-Lux—
"The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, JJoan Gardner and Mary Clare. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:10, 7:40, 10. Also "March of Time." 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:25, 8:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Walt Disney Revue." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Ancient Egypt." Walt Disney cartoon. Floyd Gibbons. "True—Adventure Story." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Let Us Live," with Maureen O'Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 12:30, 3:45, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Peck's Bad Boy With the Circus." 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:30. Stage show: 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:35.

Exeter—
Cary Grant, Victor McLaglan and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Gunga Din." 1:30, 5:10, 8:50. Also "Sailing Along," with Gracie Fields. 3:25, 7:20. Tomorrow: Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Also "Beauty for the Asking," with Lubille Ball and Patric Knowles.

Tremont—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn and David Niven. Also Henry Fonda in "Wings of the Morning." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford. Also "More Than a Secretary," with Jean Arthur.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 10. Also "Disney Review," 9:15, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:40, 9:10.

Normandie—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant and Victor MacLaglen. Also "Off the Record," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Old South Meeting House—
"Stop Arming Japan." Speakers: Freda Utley, Dominic J. Gavin and others. 8.

Other Events

The Barn—
"Nor All Thy Tears," presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. Assisted by the Contemporary Dance Group. Friday, Saturday 8:30, and Sunday afternoon.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the "Finlandia" Chorus. Heikki Klemetti, conductor. 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Esther-May Barrett, soprano; Albion Metcalf, pianist; Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Around the Corner—

History on the Hoof—Re-enacting Paul Revere's famous ride, National Guard Sergeant Gilbert J. Woodworth galloped along on Wednesday on his rubber-shod steed "Byng," at intervals emitting the cry "The British are coming!"

He was just a little surprised to find that the quite general response to this cry, from juvenile bystanders, was a lustily yelled "Hi-Yo Silver" —famed radio and screen battle cry of "The Lone Ranger."

Down to Earth — The audience at Symphony Hall, Boston, on Wednesday night waited patiently for the arrival of the speaker of the evening, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Former President of Czecho-Slovakia, who was 40 minutes late.

When he finally appeared, accompanied by the Mayor, he explained that his tardiness was due to the bad weather conditions Flying from Chicago, he had been forced to leave the plane at Newark, N. J. and proceed the rest of the way by train.

"The air is not always a dependable element," he observed, "and I may add that some other Europeans dependent upon the air to get them places may encounter difficulty in carrying out their programs."

Lion Looks at Harvard—Leo, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film trade mark, may soon be roaring with a Harvard accent. Officials of the company have asked the university to name the best writers in the senior class this year so that they can offer two of them $50-a-week apprentice contracts. A member of the M-G-M staff is to interview five of the students this Spring and select the two.

Nothing Left for Paint—Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald has watched with delight as the stately New Suffolk County Courthouse has been completed. For years he led the fight for its construction.

Then one day, as his long dream came true, he learned that there was no room for his office in the new building.

But that wasn't all, he told the City Council Committee on Appropriations on Monday. Not only was there no room for him, but there was not even enough money left over from the $5,000,000 set aside for the building and lavish furnishing of the new Courthouse to buy paint for redecoration of his office in the old building.

Laundry Polishes Coat — But in this case it's a coat of arms—and it's painted in full heraldic splendor on the delivery cars of the Merrymount Laundry out in Wollaston. There's more significance in this particular coat of arms than there is in many, too—at least as far as the man—or woman—in the street goes. For the design—in appropriate "rampant" and "couchant" positions — shows crossed clothespins, a wash tub, a clothes wringer, a flat iron and a clothes line—which is a rather complete list of all the things the modern woman gets away from when she sends her washing out!

Appropriations Group Asks Cut: $200,000 in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The House Appropriations Committee has arrived at a State budget for the next two years providing for expenditures $200,000 below the recommendations made by Gov. Francis P. Murphy in his budget message.

Next Tuesday the House will vote on a budget for the 1940 fiscal year of $5,045,965 and $5,341,554 for the 1941 fiscal year. These contrast with Governor Murphy's recommendation of $5,144,640 and $5,453,588 and actual expenditures for the last two fiscal years of $4,949,030 for the 1938 fiscal year and $4,766,625 for the fiscal year 1939.

The Appropriations Committee left out entirely appropriations for the Water Resources Board which the Governor suggested should have $24,152 for the first of the fiscal years and $24,627 for the second.

Requests for the State Police Department had been $256,000 for 1940 and $254,000 for 1941 but they have been cut to $230,000 for 1940 and $198,000 for 1941. An additional $21,000 is recommended in 1940 for the establishment of a two-way radio system and extra funds for the purchase of radio-equipped cars for the State Troopers.

Proud Youngsters Show Their Pets

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at the Charlestown Boys' Club Show

John Brown and John Dicka, with their goats, Buck and Snow White, and Herbert Lynch, with his Eskimo Spitz, Beauty.

Hospitality Day at S.P.C.A.

Hospitality Day, an annual event sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will be held at the Angell Memorial Hospital, 180 Longwood Avenue, on Tuesday, April 25, from 1 to 5 p. m. Members and friends of the Society are invited to visit the hospital.

Course in Planning

The School of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the American Planning and Civic Association are to give a joint summer course in city and regional planning theories, techniques and administration, to be given at the Institute from July 10-18 by Frederick J. Adams, professor of City Planning at M. I. T., and Flavel Shurtleff, counsel to the association.

Boys Club Opens Annual Pet Show At Charlestown

Freshly scrubbed cats, newly washed dogs—some pedigreed and others of the common alley variety—each a treasured pet of his junior master—took their turn at being judged by popular applause in a pet show held today at the Charlestown Boys Club.

There also were other fine, feathered, furred, finned, friends, belonging to Club members who placed their pets on exhibition, each hoping to take home a blue ribbon. In fact, one youngster—Herbert Lynch of Hancock Street was so sure that his Eskimo Spitz (Beauty) would take a prize that he tied a blue ribbon around the dog's neck before he left home this morning. "I know my dog will win a prize," he said, "so I saved the judges the trouble of giving 'Beauty' a blue ribbon."

Although the mongrel dogs barked, the cat meowed and the pony neighed as each was received, order was restored when red and blue ribbons were distributed, significant of qualification as a prize winner.

Among the many entries was Rush, 14-year-old Irish Terrier owned by Thomas G. Coughlin of Morrow Street. His pet is known to many as "the watch dog of Bunker Hill monument," for he spends much of his time on monument ground. He often escorts parties of visitors to the top of the monument.

Radcliffe's New Editors 'Take Over'

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary F. Healy of Boston Interviews Officers of Radcliffe News

The staff, which takes over its editorial duties for next year, are, left to right, Miss Healy, Edna M. Mitchell of Mattapan, Pauline M. Ratzkoff, Boston, business manager; Ruth A. Berman of Portland, Maine; Mary E. Bodell of Plymouth, Mass., and M. Lucille McClure of Harrisburg, Pa., associate editors.

Worcester Group Forces Reversal Of Tavern Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. — The Greendale Section of this city, home of several nationally known manufacturing concerns, which has had "no open saloon for 50 years," will continue without a place for the retail purchase of hard liquor.

The License Commission has reversed its recent action when it granted a tavern permit in the Greendale Section to a former New England lightweight boxing champion. The Commission was motivated in its action by a storm of protest from manufacturers, churches, community organizations and residents of Greendale.

The fight against permitting the transfer of this tavern to the Greendale Section was led by George A. Jeppson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Norton Company. In a telegram of protest to Mayor William A. Bennett and the License Commission, Mr. Jeppson stated that the time had arrived to determine whether the License Commission was serving the public or the liquor interests.

Other manufacturing concerns of national and international repute that protested against the transfer were the Riley Stoker Corporation, Heald Machine Company, and Worcester Pressed Steel Company.

Statistician's Pay Cut

The salary of Miss Helen A. Delay, personal secretary to former Gov. Charles F. Hurley during his stay on Beacon Hill, and now statistician in the State Department of Corporations and Taxations, has been reduced from $2,900 to $2,000. Miss Delay was appointed to her present position by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long at the request of Mr. Hurley during the closing days of his administration. The salary cut was requested by Mr. Long and approved by William Doyle, Director of the Division of Personnel and Standardization.

Massachusetts Wages Up

Employment of wage-earners in Massachusetts showed an increase of 8.9 per cent for March this year, compared to the same month in 1938, and total wages were increased 14.8 per cent, it is reported by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR

For Sunday, April 23

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—"The Living Bible: "Scenes from the Life of David," Part II.
4:30 p. m.—"The World of Song."
5:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation: Rev. Gardner H. Shattuck, Trinity Church, Boston.
5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges.
6:00 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
6:15 p. m.—"Songs in the Candlelight."
6:30 p. m.—Home Gardens in America.

For Monday, April 24

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—"What Was the West?" William Allen White.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science."
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher, "Review of Section III."

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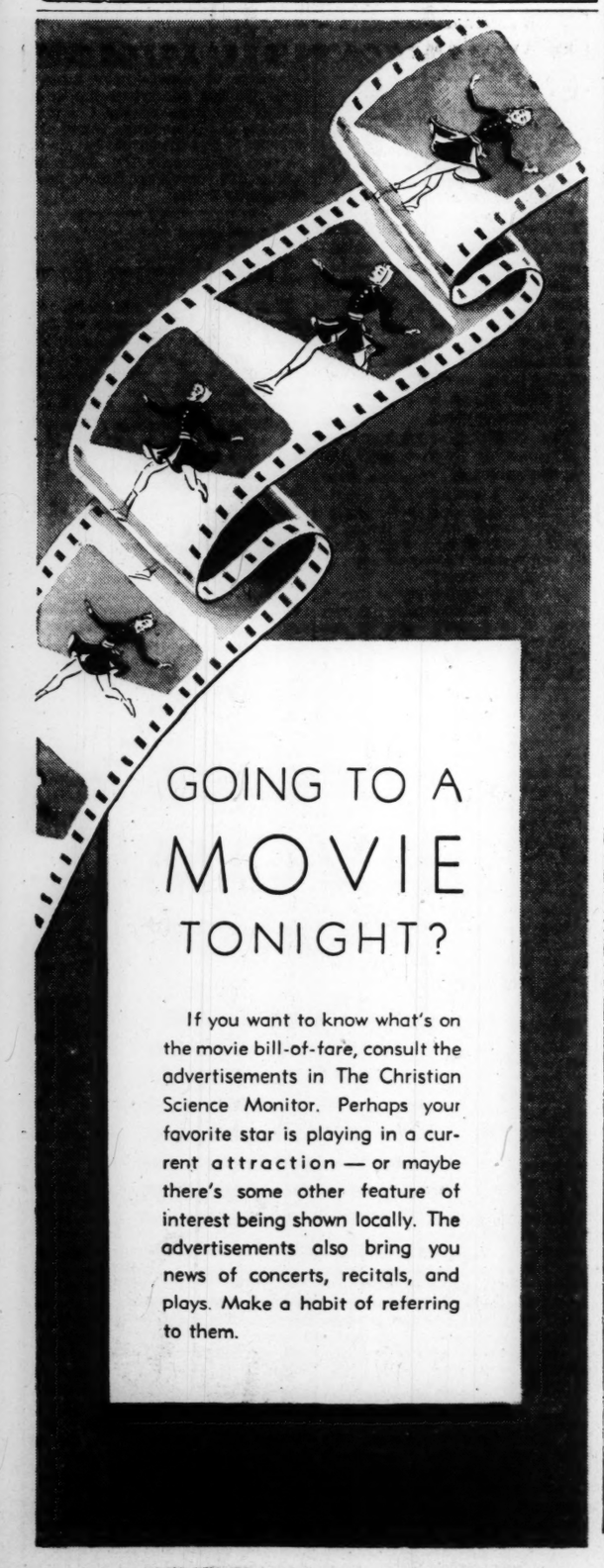
GOING TO A MOVIE TONIGHT?
If you want to know what's on the movie bill-of-fare, consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Perhaps your favorite star is playing in a current attraction — or maybe there's some other feature of interest being shown locally. The advertisements also bring you news of concerts, recitals, and plays. Make a habit of referring to them.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Jack Marshard's Orchestra	Library of Congress	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Chamber Music Concert	"Youth Meets Government"; "Who Creates Public Opinion?"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "What Price America?": talk; drama	Benny Carters' Orch.		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Dance Interlude		Sport program	Sport reports
6:00 News Service	News; weather: music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Harvard Program	Sport comment: news	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Bandstand"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work": Herbert Hadel	Bernie Cummins' Orch	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:15	"Message of Israel"		Bernie Cummins' Orch	Myles O'Malley's Orch
7:30 Folk Singers	"Jim's Question Bee"	N. E. Federation of	"20th Century Music"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 Studio speaker	"Jim's Question Bee"	Men's Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:00 Johnny Green's	Woody Herman's Orch.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Sagi Vela, baritone;	"America's Top Bands"
8:15 Orch.: sketch	Woody Herman's Orch.	Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	concert orchestra	"America's Top Bands"
8:30 "Professor Quiz":	"Brent House": dra-	Variety Show; Neighbor	Women's Symphony Or-	"America's Top Bands"
8:45 questions; answers	matic series	Boys; chorus; orchestra	chestra of Boston	"America's Top Bands"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound":	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	"Britain's Position in	Variety program
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	International Affairs	Variety program
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; G. Jen-	Since the War"; Earl	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	kins' Orch.; guests	Baldwin	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Glan-Carlo Menotti's	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	new Opera, "The Old	"Mr. Important"	Freddie Fisher's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Maid and the Thief":	"The Run of '89":	Secy. of Agriculture	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Orch.:	dramatization	Henry A. Wallace	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather: news	Robert Weede; Mary	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	Hopple; M. Daum	Weather Service	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:30 Henry Busse's Or.	News; weather: music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Joe Bratain's Orchestra
11:45 Henry Busse's Or.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	Tone Pictures: Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	Religious service
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock":	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Religious service
9:15 Loft": news	Bus": children's prgrm	Tom Terriss		Sacred Music
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments":	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalists		Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Time; American Art	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	"Russian Melodies"	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious Service
10:45 Aubade for Strings	"Music of Today"	Youth"; youth sing.	tist Church service	Lithuanian program
11:00 Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Lithuanian program
11:15 Service	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 Service	quartet	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: tabloid	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Program Previews	version of "Tales of	prano; organ	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 "Male and Female"	Hoffman"; Jan Peerce;	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Gems of Melody"	Eugene Frey; orch.	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; John	Religious program	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	Drinkwater's "Oliver	Religious program	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Britain's Salute to	Cromwell"; Burns Man-	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 World's Fair	tle, commentator	"Gypsy Moods"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	Magic Key: Symphony	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Live and Learn"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All":	Orch.; Bruna Castag-	Fanny's": variety	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Words Without	na; Sheila Barrett;	Barry McKinley, songs	"The New Poetry"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Music"	"The Hot Mikado"	"The Kidoodlers"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	"Be Kind to Animals"	"Sunday Drivers"; solo-	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15 monic Symphony	Network program	ists; orchestra	Drama and music	"Three Dukes"; trio
3:30 Orchestra; John	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	Legion speaker
3:45 Barbirolli, con-	"Moonlight Sonata"	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	"Sweet Music"
4:00 ducting; Adolf	"National Vespers"	Network program	Religious Hour	"America's Top Bands"
4:15 Busch, violinist;	"National Vespers"	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Religious Hour	"America's Top Bands"
4:30 Deems Taylor	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	"The World Is Yours":	Religious Hour	Marjorie Posseit's violin
4:45 commentator	chestra; soloists	dramatization	Religious Hour	ensemble
5:00 Organ recital	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Rangers Serenade"	Religious Hour	"Moods in Music"; so-
5:15 "Just Dogs"	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Rangers Serenade"	Religious Hour	loists; quartet
5:30 Ben Bernie and	Garden Gossip	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Dance Music
5:45 All the Lads"	"Supper Dance"	Bee	Religious Hour	Dramatization
6:00 "Silver Theater":	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Musical Steelmakers":	Irish Minstrels
6:15 dramatization	Speaker; music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club": com-	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	edy; vocalist; orch.	Variety songs	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform':	Secy. Harry L. Hopkins	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Music of the Masters"
7:15 informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor	vocalists; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Music of the Masters"
7:30 Screen Guild Show:	Charles Dickens' "The	Bandwagon; Joe San-	"Melodic Strings"	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama; music	Haunted House"	ders' Orchestra	Sports talk	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Dance Hour":	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Variety program
8:15 Jack Marshard's,	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	gen; Donald Dickson;	Air: "The National	Variety program
8:30 W. Gross' Orches-	"Swing Soiree"; vocal-	D. Lamour; Loretta	Labor Relations Act";	"Cottage Hawaiians"
8:45 tras; soloists	ists; orchestra	Young; Ogden Nash	Sens. Minton, Burke	Education speaker
9:00 Sunday Evening	C. Boyer; Irene Dunne	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Musical Comedy Mem-
9:15 Hour: Symphony	in "Love Affair"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Musical Memories"
9:30 Orchestra; Ezio	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things":
9:45 Pinza, basso	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 Robert Benchley's	New York Drama Cri-	The Circle: Madeleine	"Good Will Hour"	Maygar Serenaders
10:15 Variety Program	tics' Circle Award	Carroll; Basil Rath-	"Good Will Hour"	Maygar Serenaders
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio": talk; music	bone; Nino Martini;	"Good Will Hour"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45 Barry Wood, songs	"Cheerio": talk; music	Marx Brothers; orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather	News Service	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Classical Album"
11:15 Teagarden's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Classical Album"
11:30 Archie Blever's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Classical Album"
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Classical Album"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama: music	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Western songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Studio speaker	Music of Tomorrow
12:00 Commentator	News: "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	'Noonday Revue': stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Musical Varieties
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Dave Ballentine, songs
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Talk, Senator Reynolds	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Don Artiste, pianist	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Book Reviews
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:45 the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album"
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports reports
3:15 "Accordiana"	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ington baseball game	Sports reports
3:30 Curtis Institute of	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports reports
3:45 Music	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	ington baseball game	Sports reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports reports
4:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	ington baseball game	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	ington baseball game	Sports reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Whispering Rhythm"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce":	Richard Himber's Orch.	Commentator	"Around the Town with
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Air Pilot training	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	the Chef Club Boys"
7:30 Eddie Contor, va-	'20th Century Serenade'	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 Cavalcade of	Paul Martin's Orch.	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America": drama	Paul Martin's Orch.	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Tom Howard and	"Music We Love"	Richard Croks, tenor;	"Take a Note"	"Waltz Album"
8:45 George Sheldon	"Music We Love"	symphony orchestra	"Take a Note"	"Waltz Album"
9:00 Theater: Robert	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Listeners' Theater":	"Musical Memories"
9:15 Taylor and Myrna	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	'Stronger Than Words'	"Musical Memories"
9:30 Loy in "Broadway	"National Forum": El-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.;	WOR Symphony Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45 Bill"	mer F. Andrews	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 Columbia Work-	Woody Herman's Orch.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	"Guess the Orchestra"
10:45 shop: drama	Woody Herman's Orch.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	vocal soloists; sym-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather: news	News; weather	News Service	phony orchestra	"Dance Parade"
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30 Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Bill McDonald's Orch.
11:45 Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Day's End"

Five Liners Lead Week-End Bustle In Port of Boston

Week-End Sailings

Two Cunarders, an equal number of Canadian National steamers, all flying the British flag, and one American steamer of the American Export Lines, constitute the procession of deep-water passenger liners visiting the port of Boston over the week end, along with 26 other craft of various types and in various services.

The White Cruise ship Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National fleet came down from Halifax today and moored at the end of Commonwealth Pier to pick up nearly 100 passengers before sailing for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, British West Indies, and British Guiana. This afternoon the Samaria of the Cunard White Star fleet is due from New York to embark a goodly list of passengers for Galway, Cobh, and Liverpool, sailing at 10 p. m.

Tomorrow the Scythia, flying the Cunard White Star house flags, is due to tie up at East Boston from Liverpool, Belfast, and Galway, with 68 passengers for Boston and 209 for New York.

Monday the Lady Drake is due from British Guiana, British West Indies, and Bermuda with about 100 passengers, and the American Export Lines' steamer Excalibur will arrive from the Mediterranean.

Barrows and Brewster For G. O. P. Senate Seat

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 22 (AP)—Two of Maine's leading Republicans—Gov. Lewis. O., Barrows, and United States Representative Ralph O. Brewster—are going after a seat in the United States Senate.

Dispelling any doubt that might have arisen on his statement he would be a candidate "when the right time comes," Governor Barrows said yesterday "that means in the next primary election."

"I am definitely in as a candidate," the Chief Executive said. "In making my statement of last night I did so before the chosen representatives of the people of Maine."

Also generally accepted as a candidate for the post is former Governor Brewster, who last December made a statement similar to that of Governor Barrows. United States Senator Frederick Hale (R), has announced he will not seek renomination in 1940.

Cambridge Costs Cut in Committee

The Finance Committee of the Cambridge City Council has cut the estimated expenditures for this year a total of $90,000 by reducing a majority of department appropriations approximately 10 per cent, following demands of taxpayers at a recent protest session.

The economy will mean a decrease of about 45 cents on the 1939 tax rate.

The Council so far has ignored a request from Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, for a 10 per cent decrease in wages for all City employees.

Among departments not affected by the reductions are hospitals, welfare, soldiers' benefits, street lighting, and the purchase of new books for the public libraries.

The budget now is estimated at $5,829,543. Last year's tax rate was $41. The rate for 1939 is predicted to rise $5 to $10 despite the economies effected.

'Diversion!' Cries Grange Leader

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Maine's Grange leader has recorded himself as opposing the Administration's plan for paying more old-age pensions without new taxes which, in legislative form, went to the printer with sanction of both House and Senate.

Grange Master F. Ardine Richardson, who also is a State Representative, called the program advocated by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows a "diversion pill which may be sugar-coated." The effects, he added, would be "just as poisonous as direct diversion."

The plan provides for municipal use of local highway funds to carry one fourth of pension costs with reimbursement from the State in State highway funds. Mr. Barrows claimed it was not diversion under the Federal Act penalizing states for such practice.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, April 24

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, April 24

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Truer, Broader Democracy Declared Real Goal of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 22—Prof. Max Lerner of Williams College, noted liberal, declared in a Peace Day address that America should not work for peace as an end in itself, but as a means of developing a truer, broader democracy.

Professor Lerner insisted that the United States must take a responsible hand in world affairs, asserting that "if there is a war, it is unrealistic to think that we could possibly keep out of it."

The democratic coalition in Europe, he said, is far less likely to make a stand and prevent war if the United States turns its back on Europe—and both sides in Europe recognize this.

The totalitarian states are not now in a position to wage a protracted war against the democratic group, Professor Lerner stated, but if there is more "appeasement" they may find themselves in a better position.

"However," he continued, "we don't want merely to bolster up the reactionary Chamberlain-Daladier Governments, to the extent of being tied in with them, but we should give definite auxiliary aid to those attacked, as well as our entire moral strength. We must remember that our prestige in America is enormous. We must not aid England and France just to save their skins and their empires, but only if they are willing to establish a lasting peace through the spread of democratic justice."

Indorsing the Roosevelt Peace Proposal, Professor Lerner said even this is not enough, because we must begin at home to explore the values, and resources, that we can capture and consolidate from time. There is no use in fighting Fascism, he explained, unless we have a positive program that will produce results we can show to the world—results on problems such as raising the standard of living, raising the national income, slum clearance, freeing the minorities races, and resolving the concentration of wealth "so as to give greater dignity to the common man and to our time."

Peace, he concluded, is no better as an ideal than war unless we use it to develop affirmative values. A militant democracy at home is absolutely necessary unless we are to allow the "gas of Fascism' 'to come under our doors and windows.

By a show of hands, the meeting expressed itself in favor of sending a message of "hope and encouragement" to students of German and Italian colleges through border radio stations, stating also that "the day will yet come when they and we can meet in common understanding." The Smith Department of Education will seek the means of transmitting the message for the College's Joint Peace Council.

How Arabs Live: A May Lecture

Life among the Arabs, as seen by an American woman who has worked and traveled extensively in their lands, will be described at a lecture to be given here late in May by Miss Quincy Smith, Associate Principal of the American School for Girls in Damascus, Syria. Miss Smith, a descendant of John Howland, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams, has been sent on this trip to the United States by the founder and Principal of the School, Dr. Christine Adamson Essenberg.

This school is not a mission school but one that was started along American educational lines for Moslem girls at the request of a group of Arab men who felt that such a school for their daughters—which would not undermine their religion nor the social customs of the country—would go a long way toward solving a problem which had been troubling them.

The problem was this: the Arab's sons, educated in European and American type schools, were unwilling to marry uneducated Moslem women after they had enjoyed the social and intellectual companionship of European and American families during school days.

Dr. Essenberg, who received her academic degrees at the Valparaiso University and the University of California, founded the school in 1925. It now has more than 200 pupils, Moslems, Christians, and Jews, from kindergarten to college preparatory grades, with all the upper grades instructed in French, English, and Arabic.

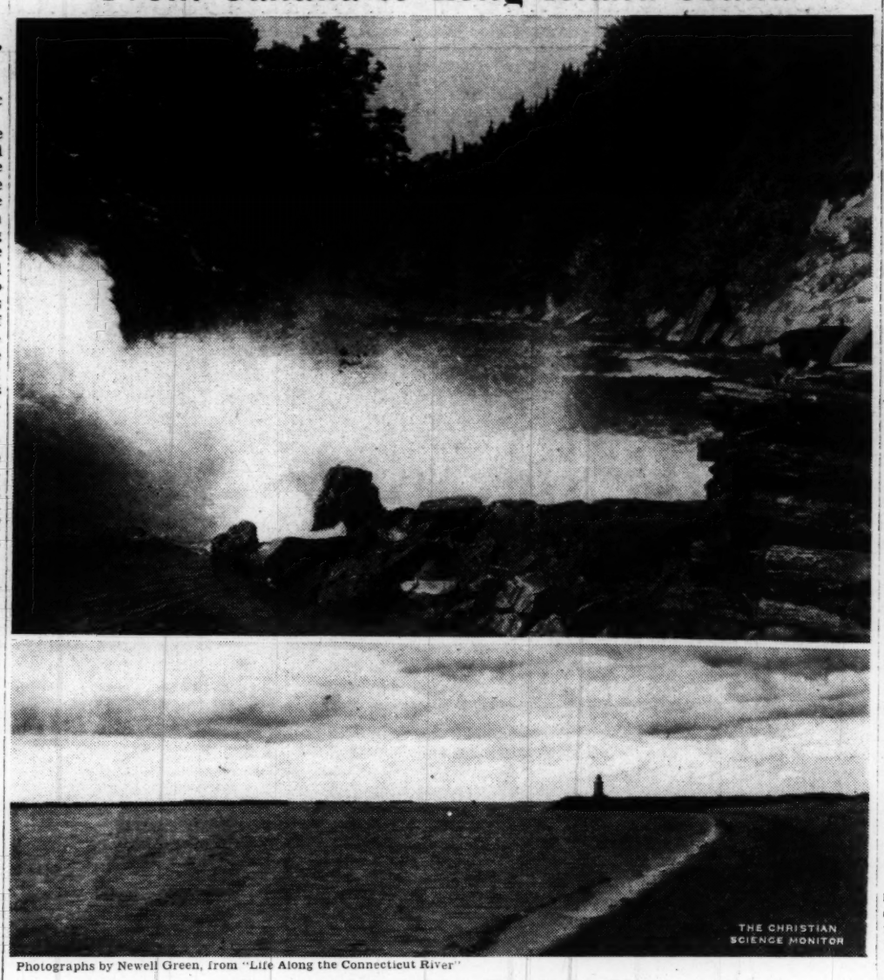
The school is now making an effort to raise money for a building of its own, to take advantage of an offer of land and aid from the Syrian Government. To make the offer effective by obtaining cash for a building fund, Miss Smith plans to spend May and possibly early June in New England.

Accompanying her when she arrives in New York May 11 will be an Arab girl who speaks French, English, and Arabic.

Northeastern Open House

Northeastern University held open house in its new building today. Laboratories were open with special stress laid on natural science exhibitions, including "cold light," and liquid air.

From Canada to Long Island Sound



Photographs by Newell Green, from "Life Along the Connecticut River"

The Connecticut River Wends Its Way

The upper shows the stream's beginning, with water flowing from spillway at First Lake. The lower shows its broad expanse as it empties into Long Island Sound at Saybrook, Conn.

Legislature Ends In Maine Without Added Tax Burden

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 22 (AP)—The regular session of Maine's eighty-ninth Legislature passed into history today with a record of having enacted no new taxes.

The lawmakers adjourned sine die last night after 16 weeks of deliberation during which 415 acts, 98 resolves and one constitutional amendment were enacted.

So determined were the solons to end their session without new levies, that they rejected income, tobacco, gasoline and other taxes and refused to restore to the statute books a chain store levy similar to one lifted two years ago.

In passing a bill legalizing Sunday motion pictures they sheared off an amendment proposing a 5-cent tax on admission.

The legislators solved the problem of increasing old-age assistance rolls without new revenue by requiring municipalities to share the cost of the old-age assistance program. To reimburse them for the extra load, the cities and towns would receive $800,000 in highway funds. Gov. Lewis O. Barrows estimated the old-age assistance lists thus could be increased from 11,500 to 14,000.

The Constitutional amendment proposed that the State's bonded indebtedness be increased to $45,000,000 to permit floating of a $9,000,000 highway bond issue for a five-year program. This amendment will be voted upon by the people in September.

Youth of Quincy To Exhibit Works

Unemployed Quincy youth developing handmade articles will exhibit for three days a large assortment of handicraft beginning May 4.

Sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce the plan is designed to develop the talent of young people and guide them in such a way that their articles may be of practical value in the open market.

A business men's committee will view the articles with view of supporting the production on a larger scale. Members of more than 300 organizations throughout the city will be invited to visit the unusual display. Admission will be free.

Women Teachers Who Wed to Lose Jobs

LEOMINSTER, Mass., April 22 (AP) — Some of this community's young school teachers are pondering a choice between marriage and a steady job.

The School Committee voted recently to bar women teachers who marry in the future, after Superintendent William B. Appleton reported several were contemplating early weddings and that 30 of the 101 teachers now employed are already married.

Growth of Salvation Army Shown by Its Year Book

Lieut.-Col. Donald McMillan, head of the Salvation Army's work in New England, has just received the 1939 Salvation Army Year Book, showing that the Army now operates its varied services in 97 countries and colonies.

In the United States alone the Army's work is supervised by 2,907 full time officers. Philippine Islands and French Indo-China are the newest fields added to the long list of lands, where 104 different languages are used to carry on the social service program.

'Stop Arming Japan,' Topic for Churches

Bringing to a close the local observance of National "Stop Arming Japan" Week, the Greater Boston Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression has written a letter to all Boston churches urging participation tomorrow in "Stop Arming Japan Sunday" which ends the schedule for the week.

In its letter the Committee states: "We believe that the people of this country are anxious to maintain world peace. We believe further that the growth of an aggressive and ruthless military power in the Far East is a direct threat to world peace and that in supplying such a power with materials of utility in warfare we are acting directly against our own interests."

Connecticut Acts On Conspiracy Bill

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22 (AP)—Breaking a deadlock which threatened to block passage of the first major piece of labor legislation considered by the General Assembly this session, Republican and Democratic leaders have agreed on a compromise bill defining the crime of conspiracy, sped it through the Senate and on its way to the House for final action.

The compromise, representing a retreat by both parties from the stands taken earlier when the Democratic Senate bloc forced the substitution of their own version for the measure sponsored by Republicans, was drafted at a bipartisan conference called by Governor Raymond E. Baldwin.

The bill would place upon Connecticut statute books for the first time a definition of conspiracy, hitherto prosecuted under the centuries-old common law.

The chief concession made by the Republicans was the inclusion of the requirement that the State must show an overt act was committed to further the conspiracy, a provision their spokesman assailed in debate Tuesday on the issue as a potential bar to nipping conspiracies in the bud and as tending to "protect arch-criminals." The Republicans also consented to phrasing the last sentence of the bill in almost the same language used in the Democratic draft.

The major points on which the Democrats yielded were the omissions from the compromise of their original provisions that the penalty for an conspiracy could not exceed the for the objective crime, and that the conspiracy must be for the violation of a state statute.

McMahon Appointed On National Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., April 22—Former Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon, 50 years an organizer and international officer of the United Textile Workers of America, has been notified of his appointment as national representative of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Mr. McMahon was recently dropped as Labor Commissioner after serving two years. It was said here that because of his wide knowledge of textile conditions and the fact his leadership in the United Textile Workers of America was responsible for much national legislation, he will be used in Washington in the interest of new industrial reforms.

New England's 'Old Man River' Views Its Past

(Continued from Page 9)

Federal expense has been authorized by the President, but not approved by the States. The river is being much talked about, but not controlled.

While today the major function of the Connecticut is the prosaic job of providing power, its lower reaches still afford the pleasure of sail-boating. Yankee farmers still predominate in the hills of Northern New Hampshire and Vermont, but Polish workers in colorful old-world costumes dot the flatter farms in the valley that winds through Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Its largest single monument to the part it played in building the Nation is probably the insurance center at Hartford. Out of the efforts to protect the shipping that went down the Connecticut and out to sea grew the empire of insurance that has spread its influence throughout the country.

At work and at play, the million and a quarter people who inhabit New England's largest river valley differ little from millions of other Americans. In fact so small is the difference that when they look into their river, its past and present, they may be sure that what they see reflected is a good portion of the picture of America.

Budget Completion By June 1 Forecast

Five months of the year will have passed by before the budget for the current year is adopted, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R), Brookline, announced today

Representative Bigelow, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said considerations of the $190,000,000 biennial budget were only half completed now, and that it would be June 1 before the final budget was adopted.

Planes Attacked 'Enemy,' But That Is All N. E. Knows

HILLSGROVE, R. I., April 22 (AP)—Army and Navy war games intended to simulate protection of the industrial East from an enemy invasion, were concluded yesterday, but officers declined to disclose if the theoretical invaders conquered or were repulsed.

Commander Andrew R. Mack, U. S. N., said the Naval forces "found" and "attacked" the enemy fleet and that the maneuvers demonstrated a "complete coordination of effort" between the Army and Navy.

Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Army's forces, returned to Governors Island, N. Y., without disclosing the theoretical outcome of the war games beyond stating that "attacks" had been launched on the enemy fleet.

Army planes, including bombers and flying fortresses, were ordered back to Langley Field, Va., and Navy planes which participated in the exercises also were directed to other missions.

How far the air armada winged out over the sea was a matter of speculation, but because of the length of its absence from bases here, at Newport, Boston, Salem, Mass., Squantum, Mass., and elsewhere, it was estimated the planes may have been on a 1,000 mile flight.

Coast Guard air and water craft also participated in the maneuvers, although two of the latter were withdrawn from the exercises and sent to assist disabled fishing vessels.

Secrecy shrouded the movements yesterday of the heavy concentration of aircraft "defending" the industrial East Coast against an "invading fleet."

Forty-eight long-range Navy patrol bombers and 10 Army "flying fortresses" maneuvered off the coast Thursday night but officials remained silent as to what took place, actually or theoretically, in the war games. Presumably the Navy planes were to find the "enemy" and the Army craft to destroy it.

The planes represented the combined strength of the Navy's patrol wing one and the Army's second wing, while the "invading fleet" was represented by the battleships Texas and New York and possibly an airplane carrier.

One of the chief objectives of the games was understood to be coordination of the various units into a closely-knit defensive array to repel an attack on New England, in which are concentrated many shipyards, arsenals, factories and transportation centers.

Planes from Boston Airport and Mitchel Field, Long Island, also participated in Thursday night's maneuvers.

New Machinery Loans Authorized

New England manufacturers welcome the news from the New England Council that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized loans for the purchase of new machinery.

A letter containing the announcement was signed by John J. Hagerty, New England Manager of the RFC, and said Directors of the Corporation authorized the new type of loan in cases where new machinery would place the borrowing concern in a "competitive position." Mr. Hagerty stated that this is the first section of the country to try out the new idea of making RFC loans primarily for rehabilitation instead of for "working capital." He added that the New England area is in "dire need of this type of loan because of the great number of industries here."

Previous RFC rules permitted use of only 20 per cent of industrial loans for purchase of machinery and equipment.

Bankruptcy Petition Filed

Daniel G. Hagen, described as a Newton carpenter, has filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition, listing debts of $261,616. Of this $230,000 was listed as secured and $31,204 unsecured. Assets totaled $3,511.

French Scores Revived

The Arts in Boston

Two French scores were revived by Dr. Koussevitzky for the program of the season's penultimate pair of Boston Symphony concerts, the first of which was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The works were Gabriel Fauré's suite from his music for Maeterlinck's "Pelléas et Mélisande," and the orchestral score made by Florent Schmitt from his "mute drama," "La Tragédie de Salomé." The concluding number of the program was Schubert's Symphony in C major, No. 7.

The two French works have been heard here rather infrequently. Fauré's music to "Pelléas" was last played at the symphony concerts in November, 1923. Since 1919, Schmitt's "Salomé" had been played by Dr. Koussevitzky in 1931, and by Dimitri Mitropoulos in 1936.

There is much charm in Fauré's score, especially in the prelude. As an accompaniment to the play, it may have been atmospherically effective. By itself as an orchestral suite, it suffers from monotony and from lack of sufficient contrast. It is singularly undramatic.

Schmitt's "Salomé," too, has moments of charm, in the prelude and in the part labelled "Enchantments of the Sea." But it is essentially music of the theater, even theatrical and not only because much of it is loud. It is dramatic in its substance. It is easy to imagine that this suite is more theatrical than the original score, for it has been much elaborated in orchestration.

Moreover, having been written for dancers, the music is rhythmically exciting. It was danced first by Loie Fuller, later by Karsavina with the Diaghilev Ballet. There are tremendous climaxes, which in the concert hall sound a little inflated. Schmitt seems to have profited by his study of German and Russian as well as French models. The score, which is complicated and difficult, was played with brilliant virtuosity.

Schubert's symphony was played with virtuosity, too, but its interpretation tended to be Tchaikovskyan in tempi and dynamics. The score does not lend itself to Slavic treatment. It is a long song, which calls not for elaborate modifications but for a simple, straightforward recital which will preserve the melos, and the joyful, lyrical freedom of gait.

L. A. S.

Tree Planting: Arbor Day Need

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a proclamation yesterday designated Saturday, April 29, as Arbor and Bird Day throughout the State.

The Governor stated that never before has the need for planting of trees been so great as it is this year. In reference to the September hurricane, he says in his proclamation that "a gale despoiled our majestic heritage. The mighty wind in a few hours felled thousands upon thousands of trees that in their grace, beauty, and strength had been expected to stand for years. Trees are of inestimable economic as well as artistic value. Massachusetts needs to preserve her woodlands to assist in flood control, to conserve precious soil, and to supply the scientists who are swiftly developing new uses for hard wood as well as soft."

He urged that Arbor and Bird Day be the occasion of tree plantings by our schools and other public institutions and also by private groups and individuals to the end that "we provide shelter for the birds and restore the wealth and beauty that is inherently ours."

"Dutch Girl" pockets! Lettuce-crisp lawn!

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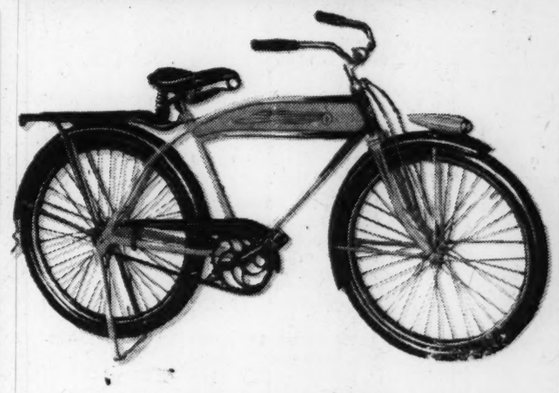

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JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day	516,288
1939 volume to date	81,262,285
1938 volume to date	73,768,024

Market Dealings Very Slow, With Trend Irregular

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The stock market edged over an indefinite range today as traders evinced little urge to take on fresh commitments pending more reassuring news from Europe.

Gainers of minor fractions had a slight advantage at the start, but small declines were plentiful in the final hour. Dealings again were exceptionally slow.

Posting modest advances were Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, American Telephone, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Sperry, Anaconda, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Consolidated Edison and Standard Oil of N. J.

In arrears were American Smelting, du Pont, Union Carbide, Philip Morris, Eastman Kodak, Owens-Illinois and Caterpillar Tractor.

Bonds and commodities were mixed. Securities at Amsterdam, only important foreign center open today, were quiet and a shade irregular.

Bond Market Quiet

Some foreign dollar loans showed strength in another thin session in the bond market today. Milan 6½s were up about 2 points toward the last hour, and Colombia 6s of October '61 were up nearly a point. Antwerp 5s gained about 4 points, but Tokyo City 5s dropped more than a point.

U. S. Governments were quiet and mixed, with changes running from 3/32 gain to a 4/32 decline.

The corporate division was fairly steady, changes for the most part being limited to small fractions in both directions.

Fractional gainers included Anaconda Copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, St. Paul 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Shell Union 3½s. American Water Works 6s and Lehigh Valley 5s of 2003 were each up more than a point.

Down a bit were Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, Firestone Tire 3½s, International Telephone 5s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Western Union 5s of '60. Down about a point were Alleghany convertible 5s of '44.

Week's Gold Imports Total $135,519,339

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign gold poured into the United States in huge volume for the third consecutive week which ended April 14.

The Commerce Department said the week's inflow of $135,519,339 was the second largest since the record inflow of the first Czecho-Slovakian crisis last fall tapered off. The previous week's total was $130,704,180.

Among the shipments were $23,550,786 from Belgium, $10,813,858 from the Netherlands, $19,293,088 from Switzerland, $72,075,484 from England, and $4,494,130 from Argentina.

Silver imports in the week totaled $1,682,841, including $404,697 from England, and $739,006 from Mexico.

Massachusetts 'Co-ops' Most Active in Years

The co-operative banks of Massachusetts have been writing this year home mortgages at the average rate of more than $2,500,000 a month, the highest in several years, according to figures compiled from mortgage recordings.

A continuous average of over 50 per cent of all home mortgages written by banking and loan institutions in Massachusetts are placed with co-operative banks, it is declared.

Brokers' Loans in Week Higher Than Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $551,000,000. The week ended April 19 and the total represented an increase of $10,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $496,000,000.

Business Personals

Dr. Paul M. Atkins, who served from 1932 to 1937 as Special Liquidator of Securities for the Controller of the Currency, is joining Daniel L. Grant in the formation of a new firm, Grant & Atkins, Inc., which will conduct a consulting service on bank investment policies and programs in New York, according to an announcement.

John Winn was re-elected President of General Telephone Corporation at the organization meeting of the Board of Directors. Mr. Winn was first elected president of the corporation in 1936. Harold V. Bozell was re-elected Vice-President. Other officers re-elected were Thomas A. Boyd, Comptroller; Robert F. Briggs, Secretary and Treasurer, and Sherman C. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Stockholders of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company re-elected James H. Perkins, William C. Potter and James R. Hobbins, all of New York, as directors, for three-year terms.

S. O. of California

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of California reported 1938 net earnings of $28,875,653, or $2.20 a capital share, compared with $41,254,778 or $3.15 a share for 1937.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	55	55	55	Apr21
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	Apr21
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (½g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr18
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	Apr21
65⅜	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	1	50	50	50	Apr21
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr21
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr21
4²³/₃₂	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8¼	8	8	Apr21
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr20
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	11	10¾	11	Apr19
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Apr19
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	157¾	157	157½	Apr21
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	10	10	10	Apr20
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	5	10½	10½	10½	Apr21
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	60	60	60	−1¾
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	6	32	32	32	— ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr21
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	9	63	61	63	+3
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	3	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	Apr21
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	7	5	4½	5	Apr21
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	3	36	36	36	Apr21
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	91	90¾	91	+ ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	169¾	169¾	169¾	Apr20
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
55	32	Am Car pf(2½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Apr21
24½	13½	Am Ch & C (.15g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111	111	111	Apr21
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr21
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	7⅜	7½	7⅜	Apr20
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr21
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	11	11	11	Apr17
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr21
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6	6	6	Apr20
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr21
34¼	25⅝	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	27	27	27	Apr21
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	45	45	45	
2	1⅜	Am Ice	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17	17	17	Apr21
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	3	4¾	4½	4½	Apr21
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr20
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr15
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	2	28¼	27⅞	28¼	Apr19
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	117½	117½	117½	Apr20
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(11⅞k)	1	38	38	38	— ¾
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(11¼k)	2	34¼	34	34¼	Apr21
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	11	12⅛	11⅞	12	
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	10	13½	13½	13½	
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	54½	53½	54½	Apr21
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr21
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	5	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	— ⅝
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛	Apr20
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	60½	59½	60½	Apr14
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	4	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	Apr21
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr18
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	2	80	78	80	Apr21
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr18
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	9	157½	157	157½	+1
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	78	78	78	+ ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	80⅝	80½	80½	Apr21
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¾	149¾	149¾	Apr21
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	Apr21
14⅜	8⅞	Am Water Wks	8	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Apr19
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	11	23½	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	Apr14
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	3	16¾	16¼	16¾	Apr21
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¼g)	3	21½	21	21	Apr21
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Apr21
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	Apr21
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	10	10	10	Apr21
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr20
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	41	41	41	Apr 8
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Apr21
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	2	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
71	53	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	53	53	53	−1½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	17	16⅞	17	Apr21
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr14
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11½	11½	11½	
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105	105	105	
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr21
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf(3)	3	45¾	45¾	45⅝	Apr21
66¾	53	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	55	55	55	Apr13
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Apr20
4⅜	2⅝	Auburn Auto	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr17
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr17
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	3	11¼	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr21
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	9	22	21¾	21¾	Apr18
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	13¼	13	13	Apr21
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr20
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	
100⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Apr17
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8	8	8	Apr21
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	12	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
21½	17⅜	Ben IndLn(.45g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Apr21
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	−1⅜
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	17	56½	55¾	55⅞	— ⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr21
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	6	105	104	105	Apr20
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr15
22½	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	15	10¼	10	10	Apr20
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	2	21	20⅞	21	Apr21
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	6	19	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	8	22¼	21¾	22	
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	Apr21
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	24½	23½	23½	Apr19
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr21
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Apr21
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	3	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr20
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	5	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	12	10½	10	10½	+ ½
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
19⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	15	16½	16	16½	Apr21
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14⅞	9⅝	Brunsw-B(¼g)	3	11	10⅞	11	Apr20
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	6	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
30	16	Bullard Co	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr21
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	12⅜	12	12⅜	Apr20
30	16	Burr A M (.20g)	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br(.15g)	1	7	7	7	Apr20
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr21
4¼	2⅝	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Apr21
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	7	8	8	8	Apr21
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack(¼g)	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛

C

19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	Apr21
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr21
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Apr21
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 8
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	Apr18
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen(.075g)	1	2½	2½	2½	
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	72½	72½	72½	Apr20
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	43	43	43	— ¾
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	1	16½	16½	16½	
94	84	Celan pr pf (7)	1	86	86	86	Apr20
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	Apr21
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr21
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Apr21
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr20
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	7	35½	35	35	−1
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	8	8	8	
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	22	20½	22	Apr14
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr14
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	3	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	20	20	20	Apr21
⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr21
3¾	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr20
1	½	Chi & N West	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr21
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
37⅛	13¼	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	3	10¾	10¼	10¾	Apr21
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	8	⅜	¼	⅜	Apr20
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	4	¾	⅝	¾	Apr19
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	7	12¾	12½	12½	Apr21
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	33½	33	33	Apr18
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
13½	7	Childs Co	1	9	9	9	
85¼	53⅝	Chrysler Cp (1g)	42	62⅜	62⅛	62⅜	— ⅛
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	Apr20
26	15	Clark Equip	4	20	19	19½	Apr21
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	24½	24½	24½	+1
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	7	42½	42¼	42¼	
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(¾g)	3	25	25	25	+ ⅛
133	114	Coca-Cola (1⅛g)	3	122	122	122	Apr20
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr20
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	Apr21
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	5	23⅜	23	23	Apr21
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Apr20
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	83	83	83	Apr18
15⅝	7⅛	C Picvtc (2½%f)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr19
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2⅜)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	1	76	76	76	Apr18
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	22	45	43½	43¾	Apr21
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅝
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr14
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	23	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	1	53	53	53	−1¼
28¼	25⅜	Com Ed (.80g)	7	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	Apr17
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Airc (1e)	2	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (⅜g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr15
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	9	30¼	30	30	
107½	101¾	Cons Edis p(.5)	1	105	105	105	Apr21
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	2	9	9	9	Apr21
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	6	6	6	
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	10	7½	7½	7½	
31¼	18⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	4	2	2	2	Apr21
38¼	13¼	Consol'n Coal	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Apr20
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Apr21
97⅛	94	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Apr10
16½	9¾	Container Corp	3	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr21
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	90	90	90	
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	6	37¼	36⅜	37¼	Apr21
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Apr19
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	6¼	6	6¼	Apr21
35¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	31⅜	31	31	— ½
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr21
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (¼g)	10	23	23	23	— ¾
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¼g)	5	19	18⅜	19	Apr20
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	3	56	55⅛	56	— ¾
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171	171	171	Apr21
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	10	4½	4⅜	4½	
38	21	Crane Co	20	23⅛	22½	22½	Apr21
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	+1¾
31¾	26⅜	Cream of Wh	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Crosley Corp	12	10¼	10¼	10¼	
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Apr21
40¼	35⅛	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Apr 6
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	−1¼
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¼g)	2	10⅜	10⅜

Commerce and Finance

Senate Body to Raise FHA Mortgage Insurance Limit

Business and Industry

Port Truce Signed Between Belgium And Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Rivalry between the Netherlands and Belgium over Rhine shipping has now been abolished through a port truce.

This truce, on the basis of maintaining the status quo, and also the recent conclusion at Paris of an agreement between France, Belgium and the Netherlands, for the solution of some problems concerning Rhine shipping from and to Strasbourg, have smoothed the way for further Netherlands-Belgian rapprochement and understanding.

A mixed Netherlands-Belgian commission is to be appointed to study the possibility of fixing the port tariffs of the Belgian ports of Antwerp and Ghent, and of the Netherlands ports, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, through concerted deliberations.

In Belgium as well as in the Netherlands these developments have been received with satisfaction. Both parties had to make concessions. The Belgian concession is that Belgium agrees gradually to give up the privileged position of Antwerp, which was exempted from the French "surtaxe d'entrepot."

These extra French duties, from which Antwerp was exempt, consisted of duties on products which are not directly imported from the original countries where they are produced but from the bonded warehouses of non-French ports in Europe. After the World War Antwerp was treated in this respect as a French port. This meant a great disadvantage for the port of Rotterdam and this disadvantage is now gradually to disappear. Through this equality of treatment Rotterdam is to get better chances in the east of France.

The Netherlands' concession in this matter has been that it agrees to the maintenance of the status quo concerning the Belgian premiums for Rhine shipping. After the proposed Antwerp - Rhine canal, a short cut through Netherlands territory, had been rejected in 1927 by the Netherlands parliament, Belgium started to grant premiums on the transportation of goods in Belgian ships.

This was done in order to give a compensation for the disadvantage of the longer waterway Antwerp-Dordrecht. Through this system of premiums Rotterdam's natural geographic advantage was abolished and Antwerp was, at the expense of the Belgian State, put on an equal footing with Rotterdam.

Netherlands now accepts the status quo in this respect and has acquiesced in an unsatisfactory situation. On the other hand there are to be no further raising of these premiums.

It Takes a Good Mathematician To Keep Up With Margin Rules

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent decline in the stock market has kept margin clerks again on the overtime shift and incidentally revived some of the numerous troubles which have beset that clerk's much maligned profession since government regulation of stock market margins was inaugurated under the famous Regulation T of the Federal Reserve Board in 1934.

In its checkered career, Regulation T has suffered perennial seachanges and more are bound to come in time, for it still has numerous quirks and queer spots. Originally written on a "three-prong" basis in line with the suggestion in the Securities and Exchange Act, it required fearful and wonderful ingenuity for the margin clerk first to understand it and then to explain it to the unhappy customer, for there were three ways of figuring margin requirements and one of them depended on the lowest price in the preceding three years—which in itself was a moving base.

The Maze of Margins

As the market rose from 1934 to 1936 the lowest margins rose, and in the spring of 1937 the Federal Reserve Board raised the top margin requirement to 45 per cent, then to 55 per cent, and finally abolished the three-prong system for a flat 55 per cent.

This 55 per cent, incidentally, was the ratio of equity to market value. That is, the customer had to lay $5,500 on the line to buy $10,000 of securities.

There are, however, at least two other ways of figuring margin. One is to figure equity against debit balance. That means the customer's $4,500 against the $4,500 the broker had to put up. That made the "55 per cent" margin a margin of 122 per cent. The third was to figure market value against what the broker put up, i. e., the $10,000 of securities against the $4,500 debit balance. That made the margin 222 per cent. Fortunately, most people here still agree to call the above margin requirement 55 per cent, i. e., to figure by the first method.

When stocks fell out of bed in the fall of 1937, the Federal Reserve Board cut the margin requirement to 40 per cent, which still holds, and put a 50 per cent margin requirement against short sales.

Meantime certain exceedingly troublesome features remained in Regulation T. Some of them have since been removed and some still remain.

Troublesome Features

Outstanding of these was the limit on withdrawals from what used to be called "restricted accounts." Regulation T applies only to "initial margins." But when a market decline dropped the equity below the required 40 per cent, no withdrawals of cash could be made from the account. A customer with an equity of $39,999 in $100,000 of securities (i. e. owing the broker $60,001, could not draw out a nickel, his margin being only 39.99 per cent. For each dollar he wished to draw out, he would have to sell over $2.50 of securities.

This was not so bad, but if his securities slumped another $10,000, so that he had only $30,000 equity against $90,000 of securities, he would have to sell $25,000 of securities before he could take out a dollar, and only after such sales could he begin to draw out 40 cents for each dollar of sales.

Thus hard-pressed customers often found that in order to draw out a few hundred dollars from a "restricted account," they had to sell tens of thousands of dollars of securities. A customer in a falling market who needs a few dollars of cash is not in a favorable condition to absorb explanations of why he can't have any of his equity without wholesale dumping, and the margin clerks had to explain the rules to him—patiently.

That rule was changed, early in 1938. It is now no longer necessary for the customer to sell enough to bring his entire account up to a 40 per cent margined condition before he can have a dollar. He is allowed to have $40 cash now of every $100 of securities he has his broker sell out of his account. That was much easier to explain.

Loopholes in Procedure

Another difficulty has been recently straightened out, in connection with the recent liberalization of the SEC's short-selling rule. When a customer orders a broker to sell 100 Steel the broker asks "Do you have the stock?" "Yes," says the customer, "I'll mail it right in."

Then he doesn't. Or he sends the wrong stock; or mismails it; or something. So the broker has to buy the stock "cash" for delivery, because he is not allowed to "fail" or to borrow stock. Buying stock for "cash" is expensive. The recent modification permits him to "fail" or borrow it in case of "honest mistake."

There is one joker in Regulation T's rule on short-selling margins which makes the Reserve Board's officials' faces red. If a man sells 100 steel short at 50 (i. e. for $5,000) he has to put up 50 per cent, i. e. $2,500. Now here comes the joker. If he subsequently covers (buys in) at $30, he has a profit of round $2,000, which makes his equity $4,500 instead of the $2,500 he originally put up. But he is not allowed to draw down, or to use for other trades, more than half the $4,000 buy-in, i. e. $2,000, despite his $4,500 equity. But on the other hand, if he is unlucky in trade, and covers at $70, he has a loss of $2,000 (having sold at $5,000 and bought back at $7,000, and so his original equity of $2,500 is shrunk to a puny $500. However—and here is the joker—he is then still allowed to use half his buy-in price, or $3,500, for another short sale.

Short-Sellers' Difficulties

The successful short - seller shrieks to high heaven when it is explained to him that the greater his success the less of the proceeds he is permitted to further re-risk. The Reserve people, however, have a particular reason for this rule. They want to discourage what might be called "pyramiding" on the down-side; they don't want successful short-sellers to use their profits for heavier selling; furthermore they want to encourage the unsuccessful short-seller to try again. But they can't get round the absurd effect on cash withdrawal privileges; they have tried six or seven drafts, each worse than the first; the problem has been as insoluble as that of drafting a satisfactory definition of Section 9 (a) 6 "pegging and stabilizing."

Another worry of the margin clerk concerns withdrawals from accounts which have outstanding open orders. A customer has a free equity above margin requirements of, say $500. He writes in, orders it sent to his bank. The broker complies. That brings the account down to the water-line. But that same day the market declines and touches off an open order of the customer's; but his account hasn't enough margin now to permit the open-account purchase. So the broker has to either cancel the open order, or sell something out of the account over the customer's head.

Margin Clerks' Troubles

So when a request comes in from a customer for cash out of a margin account, the margin clerk out to check up to see if there are any open orders in the account, but these open orders aren't recorded on his margin cards and he doesn't always spot them. If he does, he has to decide promptly whether to disobey the request, or to cancel the customer's open order, or to sell securities.

Margin clerks have other troubles. In the old days they didn't bother customers with small margin calls. Now they have to call for every little amount due, even down to two or three dollars. If the disgusted customer throws the margin call in the waste-basket, the margin clerk has to sell securities, because it's the law.

Often customers whose accounts are "restricted" still trade inside the restrictions. (Incidentally the word "restricted" is now officially taboo; Board officials prefer to call them "sub-standard"; margin clerks sometimes call them "under-nourished.") It is quite legal for the customer to sell, out of an under-nourished account, say $10,000 worth of securities and buy $10,000 of something else. Often they do.

Rise in Income From Oil Shown By Union Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Properties of the Union Pacific Railroad Company produced 7,905,324 barrels of oil near Los Angeles and Long Beach in 1938, the receipts being $7,744,424, according to W. A. Harriman, President, in the annual report just issued.

After expenses the net income from oil production was $4,713,899. From the beginning of oil producing by the company to Feb. 1 last receipts from the sale of oil and other products amounted to $10,879,590, accompanied by expenditures of $9,347,776. Of the expenditures, $5,737,169 was charged against receipts in determining net income and the balance of $3,610,607 is to be charged against future receipts as depreciation or as some other item.

The company's 1938 net income has been reported. The profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31 last was $250,782,284, against $250,883,665 a year before. Total assets were $1,120,357,821, against $1,206,243,128.

Current assets on Dec. 31, including $23,447,319 cash, were $56,136,573, against current assets of $50,805,491, including $9,739,058 cash, a year previously. Current liabilities were $20,436,378, against $21,697,991. The current assets on Dec. 31 were exclusive of the $12,855,781 government bonds held. The company held $19,759,318 of these bonds a year before in addition to current assets.

The railroad sold 1,100 shares of Chicago & North Western Railway common stock last year. This left holdings of 21,500 shares at the end of the year. Holdings of other railway stocks were unchanged.

Income from investments increased $3,986,932 from $9,636,412 in 1937 to $13,623,344 in 1938. This increase resulted chiefly from an advance of $4,285,378 in the net income from oil properties in Southern California and an increase of $278,367 in dividends received. These increases were accompanied by a decrease of $465,187 in interest on bonds, notes and equipment-trust certificates held.

Of the dividends received in 1938 the Pacific Fruit Express Company paid $3,120,000, up $120,000 from 1937. The Union Pacific Coal Company paid dividends of $850,000 in 1938, up $250,000 from 1937.

Rail Executive

Wide World

W. A. Harriman
President of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Du Pont Earnings For Quarter Over Double 1938 Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reports for the first quarter of 1939 net earnings of $19,075,376, equal after preferred dividends, to $1.55 a share on 11,055,921 shares of common stock. This figure includes dividends received from General Motors Corporation, which were equivalent to 68 cents a share for the du Pont common stock.

Net profit in the corresponding period of 1938 was $9,060,602, and the amount available for common stock was $7,176,571, equal to 65 cents a share on 11,037,947 shares including 22 cents derived from the investment in General Motors.

Profit and loss surplus on March 31, 1939, was $266,230,106, compared to $256,251,529 on December 31 and to $252,106,577 on March 31, 1938.

Net sales for the quarter were $66,641,738, compared to $52,094,385 for the first quarter of 1938, and income from operations after costs and operating charges, expenses and provisions for depreciation and obsolescence was $13,804,171, against $7,111,664. Total income was $21,783,564, including $7,500,000 received from General Motors, against $10,063,790 and $2,447,383, respectively, in the first quarter of last year.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

On April 1 the London Metal Exchange discontinued the fixing of quotations for fine silver. On May 1, 1935, after an interval of 25 years, the exchange had resumed dealings; that was the year of heavy purchases of silver by the United States Government, in pursuit of its imbecilic silver policy. But these purchases in London were discontinued before the end of 1935, and since that time dealings have been restricted. The day on which the exchange has decided to recognize the absence of business has symbolic significance for the whole silver episode.

A draft has been published of the Government's bill to regulate advances by building societies to house purchases. This bill was made necessary by the Borders case, discussed at the time in this column, which challenged the whole existing framework of building society mortgages. The bill limits a building society's basic advance to 75 per cent of the purchase price, and the excess advance, secured by collateral, to 20 per cent, making a combined maximum of 95 per cent.

Many Forms of Collateral

The bill gives validity to all existing advances secured by collateral, and lists six classes of collateral against which advances may be made in future: charges upon life insurance policies, guarantees by insurance companies, guarantees by local authorities, charges given by members of building societies on cash or trustee securities, and guarantees given in pursuance of a continuing arrangement. This last technical phrase covers the builders' pools, and strict regulations are laid down for their control. The whole bill conforms to the highest standard in use in the building society movement, and will restrain abuses due to excessive competition between societies for increased business.

Analysis of the new capital market during the first quarter of the year shows a stagnation whose only consolation is that it leaves the field free for the Government's necessary arms loans. The Economist reports total issues by direct public offer at £19,600,000 for the first quarter of 1939, compared with £27,700,000, £43,000,000 and £61,900,000 in 1938, 1937 and 1936 respectively. The reduction in the last three years in borrowings is just as severe when the figures are compiled to include securities not issued direct to the public in the first instance. For the first quarters of 1937, 1938 and 1939 total borrowing, on this more comprehensive basis, was £114,800,000, £44,600,000 and £31,800,000.

Money raised on common stocks provided £72,300,000 out of 97.3 total company issues in 1937, £20,500,000 out of 31.4 in 1938, and £13,500,000 out of 21.4 in 1939.

Shipping Subsidy

Some weeks ago I reviewed the requests of the British shipping industry for cash subsidies from the British Government. The President of the Board of Trade has now announced the outline of the Government's response to the industry's requests. Public money is to be provided on a pretty handsome scale. A subsidy of £2,750,000 per annum for five years is proposed for deep sea and near continental tramps, actual payments to be related by sliding scale of freight rates. Grants not exceeding £500,000 a year for five years to encourage shipowners to order new ships from British shipbuilders, plus £10,000,000 for loans to shipowners to build new tramp and cargo vessels. £2,000,000 for purchase of suitable vessels which though capable of service would otherwise be sold to foreign shipbreakers, the vessels to be held as a reserve for in time of war. And finally an Advisory committee is to be appointed to advise the Government on requests from liner companies for assistance made necessary by foreign competition, each case to be considered on its merits.

The Cotton Industry (Reorganization) Bill, whose outline I have already described, is well on its way through the House of Commons. As it now stands, it deals not only with the cotton industry, which has been urged for years by critics to do something to regain lost markets, but also with the rayon industry, which is in a very different position. It is proposed to include rayon weaving in the provisions made for the self-rule of the cotton industry, since it is performed on the same looms used for cotton weaving.

Rayon Trade Expands

But rayon is an expanding industry, with economic problems not in the least comparable with those of the contracting cotton industry. Its inclusion in the cotton bill is a good pointer to the aims of the self government for industry movement which has spread so rapidly in England in recent years, and which seems only too frequently to limit competition and technological advance in order to protect existing investments.

The unemployment return for March 13 showed a decline in numbers unemployed of 169,789, the greatest in any single month for 10 years. There was a good seasonal improvement during the spring in many trades, and rearmament required the work of more men than in the previous month.

$1,000,000,000 Rise In FHA Insurance Limit Is Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved a $1,000,000,000 increase in the mortgage insurance limit of the Federal Housing Administration.

It voted to require payment of "prevailing wage scales" on all FHA insured multi-family and apartment houses costing over $20,000. It also placed a limit on FHA insurance on homes already built, restricting these to 25 per cent of FHA funds.

The House has approved a $1,000,000,000 increase in the mortgage limitation, but its bill differs in some other details than the one the Senate group approved.

Revises House Amendment

Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York, said the Senate Committee had revised an amendment which the House had accepted on the grounds it would prevent a write-up on land values on large apartment projects insured by FHA.

FHA spokesmen contended the House amendment, outgrowth of complaints that land values had been written up on St. Louis FHA apartment projects, would have crippled this phase of FHA activity.

Senator Wagner said the Senate provision would limit FHA insurance to 80 per cent of the "actual construction costs," eliminating costs of land, utilities, streets and organization expense.

The $1,000,000,000 increase in insurance under both Senate and House bills would be subject to Presidential approval and in addition to the present $3,000,000,000 authorization.

Senators said the "prevailing wage provision" would apply only to a small percentage of the total FHA volume. A similar provision applying to all FHA projects was finally rejected after FHA officials said it would hinder their program.

Premium Charge Up to ½ P. C.

A provision in the Senate bill would prevent FHA refinancing of any existing mortgages unless the debtor was unable to obtain terms and interest rates equal to FHA.

The Senate committee authorized an insurance premium charge of up to one-half per cent of FHA insurance of modernization and repair loans and new construction loans of up to $2,500. The House had approved a charge of up to 1 per cent. Previously FHA carried these without a premium.

The Senate committee authorized a two-year extension from this July of the liberal "small homes" section. This permits a 10 per cent down payment and 25 years for amortization on homes costing $6,000 or less. The House had voted an indefinite extension of this activity.

Under both bills the FHA premium on these small homes will advance from one-fourth to one-half per cent July 1.

Retail Association Fails to Get Decree Modified by Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Department of Justice refused to join the National Retail Credit Association in any attempt it might make to obtain modification by the courts of a six-year-old consent decree.

Under the 1933 agreement, the association was restrained in the Federal District Court for Eastern Missouri from "monopolizing" credit reports and information. The association recently asked Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, to join in a petition to the court to modify the decree.

Mr. Arnold said in a statement that "in the opinion of the Department the request is virtually a request for the setting aside of the decree which would result in the re-establishment of the very restraints which the decree prohibits.

"No new and unforseen conditions are now apparent which would justify the Department in agreeing to the proposed modification."

The association collects and distributes retail credit information.

Willey to Succeed Lewis As Harbison-Walker Head

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Directors of Harbison-Walker Refractories Company announced the election of Raymond Willey as President to succeed J. E. Lewis. Mr. Willey formerly was Vice-President.

Mr. Lewis remains as Chairman, and J. E. Macloskey, Jr., General Counsel, was named to the new post of Vice-Chairman.

Vice-Presidents are Kenneth Seaver, P. B. Mossman and G. G. Coolidge; Treasurer, W. F. Bickel, and Secretary, P. R. Hilleman.

The company reported net earnings for the first quarter of $207,500, equivalent after preferred stock requirements to 12 cents per share on 1,358,883 shares of common stock. This compared with net earnings of $142,500 in the first quarter of 1938, or seven cents per share on common stock.

Corn Products Refining Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Corn Products Refining Co. reported today for the March quarter net income of $2,003,357, equal to 62 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $2,922,793, or 98 cents a common share in the first quarter of 1938.

Duty on German Imports Hits Cameras, Chemicals, Steel Most

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Musicians, chemists, camera fans, paper makers and toy dealers along with cotton farmers and scrap iron dealers are among those most concerned about the "countervailing" duty of 25 per cent to be imposed on imports from Germany beginning April 23.

Miniature cameras and high-accuracy lenses dominate the most valuable fraction of United States imports from Germany, according to a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "German commerce supplies also many of the violins and harmonicas that carry America's tunes, a fair share of the paper for architects' blue prints, of camphor, of spark plugs for motors, of fertilizer for the farm, of tacks, halloween masks, anti-friction bearings, and a Santa Claus pack of toys.

Steel Once Big Item

"Until recently the German trade carried more substantial items, before Nazi self-sufficiency and the consumers in the United States took a hand in the seesaw game of commerce. In 1936, for example, the leading commodities to the United States imported from the Reich were still the famous German steel and iron, much in the form of steel pipe or factory machinery, potash, paper, paints, and coal tar dyes.

"A corresponding decrease has hit United States exports to Germany, which are paid for by the diminishing demand for articles from the Reich. These exports dwindled last year to commodities needed by Germany principally as necessities in case of war, or preparation for it: food first, corn heading the list, then wheat; lubricants and crude oil; cotton; scrap iron and copper.

"Near the time of German occupation of Czecho-Slovakia's Sudetenland, German records showed large importations from the United States under the heading of 'Automobiles and Aircraft,' possibly trucks and motor parts.

"In a peaceable bombardment, the American scene is 'shot' daily with miniature cameras of German make. Although the most numerous imported cameras in the United States are the box type from Japan (500,000 in a year valued at about 2 cents each), the expensive, compact German product accounts for annual imports exceeding $1,500,000 in value—almost 70,000 cameras.

Chemicals Big Item

"On the 1938 list of imports, next to equipment for picture makers, stands a chemical item. All the synthetic camphor imported to the United States for plastics comes from Germany, just as all the natural camphor comes from Japan.

"Following chemicals, German steel and iron products rank next on the import list. Steel pipe, wire, nails, and structural steel are among the more important items. Textile machinery and tiny jewel-saws, spare parts for tractors and vacuum cleaners cross the trade boundary, with inexpensive saws and chisels, and parts for plows and tractors and harrows for the mail-order trade.

"Germany still surpasses Japan in the number of harmonicas exported to the United States (over 7,000,000 in some years) and Italy in the number of piano accordions. Violins also have come principally from Germany, accompanied by all accessories from chin rest to catgut strings and Bach concertos.

"Traditional German specialties are Christmas tree tinsel and blown glass ornaments, glass marbles, sugar beet seed, decalcomanias (the quaint 'transfers' of childhood art efforts), and lily of the valley pips—10,000,000 of them in a single year."

Commodity Prices Off 0.1 P. C. To New 5-Year Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices continued to decline during the week ended April 15, according to the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Labor Statistics all-commodity index dropped 0.1 per cent to 75.8 per cent of the 1926 average, a new low for the past five years.

Compared with a month ago, this week's index is down by 1.2 per cent. It is 3.6 per cent below a year ago and 1.0 per cent under the 1938 low reached during the fourth week of last December.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials fell 0.4 per cent. The semi-manufactured commodities group declined 0.1 per cent and the finished products group remained unchanged from last week.

Agricultural commodity prices fell 0.1 per cent as did also the prices of industrial commodities. The price level for foods, hides and leather products, metals and metal products, and building materials declined. Textile products and miscellaneous commodity prices advanced. The remaining four groups—farm products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs and housefurnishing goods—were unchanged.

(1926 equals 100)

Commodity groups	Apr. 15 1939	Apr. 8 1939	Apr. 16 1938	Apr. 17 1937
All commodities	75.8	75.9	78.6	87.6
Farm products	63.8	63.8	68.9	92.4
Foods	68.2	68.4	72.3	85.3
Hides & leather prods	91.4	91.8	92.0	107.2
Textile products	66.2	66.1	67.0	78.7
Fuel & lighting mtls	73.6	73.6	77.5	77.3
Metals & metal prods	94.2	94.4	95.9	95.8
Building materials	89.7	89.9	91.1	96.8
Chemicals and drugs	75.9	75.9	77.5	86.6
Housefurnishing goods	86.5	86.5	88.7	90.3
Miscellaneous	74.0	73.9	73.1	81.0
Raw materials	68.0	68.1	71.3	88.5
Semimfg articles	74.4	74.5	74.1	89.7
Finished products	80.2	80.2	83.0	87.3
All cmds other than farm products	78.5	78.6	80.7	86.6
All cmds other than farm prods & foods	80.5	80.6	82.1	86.5

Monopoly Committee Questions Oil Trade

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Monopoly Committee has asked 40 corporations in the petroleum industry for information which will form the basis for public hearings, probably in early June.

Among other things, the Committee questionnaire inquired concerning price methods and the extent to which the so-called "basing system" and other methods "are used to establish and change the price the consumer pays in various sections of the country."

The Committee had previously announced that in its study of the oil industry it would experiment with the unusual procedure of permitting the industry to present its own witnesses in its own way.

"We have attempted to cover enough companies to obtain data respecting differences in size, competitive positions, integrated and nonintegrated operations and similar matters in order to be sure of adequately presenting conflicting viewpoints," Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said.

Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Owens-Illinois Glass Co., reported net profit for the 12 months ended March 31 of $5,948,560, equal to $2.24 a share on common stock, compared with $7,646,782, or $2.87 a common share, in the preceding 12 months. Company has plants throughout the country.

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President Sets New Bounds To Foreign Policy

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MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 5, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 27, 1939.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.

April 20, 1939.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 22

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cattle Prices Off, Lambs Values Up; Hogs Fairly Firm

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Killers forced a decline of 25-50c on good and choice mediumweight and heavy steers at Chicago, the downturn coming early in the week, after which a part of the advantage was lost. Meanwhile, strictly choice and prime heavy steers held to unchanged levels and best yearlings and yearling type steers were little affected. Hogs advanced early in the period, slipped around midweek, and later, to close steady to 10c off. Fat lambs continued the recent upswing, closing fully 25c higher at Chicago.

Heavy bullocks topped the Chicago market at $13.50, but there was little above $12.50 and most well-fed heavies sold at $10.75-$11.75. Prime 1059 lb. yearlings at $13.25 were part and parcel of an active demand for all light steers and heifers. Medium to good yearlings declined 25c early in the week. Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska contributed liberally to the fed steer and yearling quota at Chicago.

Stated briefly, buyers held the whip-hand on early sessions, but lost most of the advantage later, especially with reference to finished steers, yearlings, and most she stock. Killer and country competition provided broad outlet for steers of value to sell downward from $10.50.

Abridged runs before mid-week resulted in mild upturns in the hog markets, after which buyers reversed the movement and forced top hogs at Chicago to $7.15, lowest of the current season. At the high time Tuesday, Chicago had a top of $7.35, which slipped in two consecutive downturns to $7.15 on Thursday.

Fat lambs worked higher in spite of slightly enlarged marketings, late sales at Chicago suggesting a fully 25c higher level. Top advanced to $10.75 at Chicago, against $10.35 at the low time this week. Bulk sales of wooled lambs were within $10-$10.50 limits, while most clippers made $8.75-$9.15, a few $9.25. California spring lambs cashed at $10.85-$11, and a few native springers brought $10.75.

Monopoly Charge Is Laid by FTC Against Makers of Nitrates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had issued complaints against the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation and the Barrett Company, both of New York, charging violations of the Federal Trade and Robinson-Patman Acts.

The companies were accused of monopolizing the supply and distribution of raw or basic nitrate of soda sold in the United States.

Chilean Nitrate imports its product from Chile while the Barrett Company's product is manufactured at Hopewell, Va.

The complaint charged them with entering into agreements the effect of which was to monopolize the sale and distribution of their products by fixing prices at which both bulk and bagged nitrate of soda should be sold to distributors and fertilizer manufacturers and resold to dealers and consumers.

The commission said the basic nitrate of soda is sold in bags for distribution to farmers as a soil fertilizer and in bulk to manufacturers as an ingredient for use in compounding mixed fertilizers.

The commission asserted the two firms "investigated alleged violations of contracts and agreements and by threats and coercive means compelled recalcitrants as well as all other distributors and dealers to comply with and adhere to the terms of the contracts, agreements and policies, all in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act."

The two firms were accused of violating the Robinson-Patman Act by a system of rebates ranging from 25 cents to a dollar a ton.

In a statement later, the Barrett Company denied the charges against it.

"In the last 10 years," the statement said, "competition in nitrates in this country, the largest market in the world and which is without tariff protection of any kind, has been intense, when the construction of the Hopewell plant commenced (in 1928), the market price of nitrate of soda was $50 per ton in bulk at ports. The present price is $27 per ton."

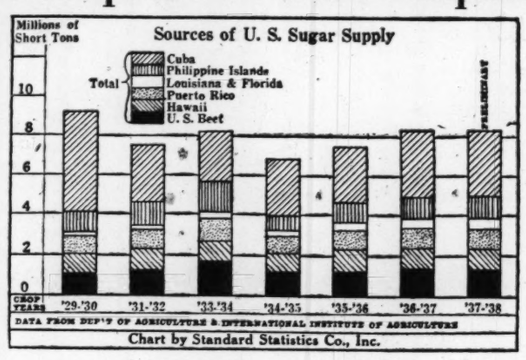
Bulk of Canadian National Lines Are Unprofitable

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Of the 21,972 miles of road operated by the Canadian National Railways in 1937, 4,034 miles were profitable, 4,087 miles paid operating expenses but failed to earn sufficient to fully meet taxes and interest charges, and 13,851 miles were unprofitable, S. W. Fairweather, chief of the C. N. R. Research Bureau, told the Senate Railways Committee.

The profitable lines had a surplus over operating expenses of $26,000,000 and a profit after taxes and interest charges of $9,000,000.

Lines of the intermediate category produced a surplus over operating expenses of $3,200,000, but a deficit after taxes and interest charges of $7,900,000, while the "definitely unprofitable" group showed a loss after operating expenses of $17,800,000 and after interest and taxes of $36,600,000.

Gains in U. S. Sugar Supply At Expense of Cuban Imports



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Changes in the source of supply of sugar in the United States are traced on the chart for the past nine years. Domestic beet sugar gained last year over the 1934-1935 figure, but was still under that of the 1933-1934 crop year. Gains in this source of supply and others indicated on the chart have been wholly at the expense of imports of Cuban raw sugar, which is well under the 1929-1930 figure.

Increase in U. S. Gold Hoard Shown Further Boosting Silver Buying Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The U. S. Treasury is still faced with the necessity of buying about 90 per cent as much silver as was originally required at the time of the passage of the Silver Purchase Act after more than four and a half years of heavy buying and heavy subsidies to foreign and domestic silver interests, the Standard Statistics Company points out in a current survey.

At the time the Act was passed, the gold reserves of the country were approximately $7,850,000,000. To meet the conditions of the law, silver reserves of one-third of this amount (one quarter of combined gold and silver) would have been needed—or about $2,617,000,000.

In the currency system, there was already close to $898,200,000 of silver in circulation and reserves. Thus, the act appeared to require the purchase of around $1,718,800,000 worth of silver valued at $1.293 an ounce, or approximately 1,330,000,000 ounces. This was about six times the average annual production of the whole world in the ten preceding years and over twenty times the average annual domestic production.

Even as Congress approved the act, however, it was apparent to many economists that the inflow of foreign gold was going to magnify the silver purchase requirements.

From the level of about $7,850,000,000 in June, 1934, gold reserves have since risen to more than $15,000,000,000. Applying the ratio of the Silver Purchase Act, $5,000,000,000 of silver is now required, or about 3,860,000,000 ounces at $1.293 an ounce.

At the close of February, 1939, the monetary value of silver stocks had risen to about $3,345,000,000, an amount 30 per cent greater than that required under the terms of the law when it first became effective. In spite of this, the Treasury is still short almost $1,650,000,000, or 1,200,000,000 ounces, of reaching the prescribed ratio, and any further increases in the gold hoard will cause upward revisions in the silver requirements.

Goodbody & Co. to Take Over Business of Hubbard Bros.

NEW YORK (AP)—The name Hubbard Bros. & Co., which, with its predecessor firms, has been well known among Wall Street brokerage houses since 1878, will be erased May 1, its partners announced.

Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., senior partner and President of the New York Cotton Exchange from 1926 to 1928, will become a partner of Goodbody & Co., another brokerage house which has been identified with the New York Stock Exchange since 1891.

Goodbody & Co., and Hubbard Bros., are merging their businesses under the former's name.

Three other partners in Hubbard Bros. are entering partnership in the 107-year-old stock exchange firm of Lawrence Turnure & Co. They are John Kerr, William Monypeny Newsom and Ralph H. Hubbard.

The Goodbody-Hubbard merger will add branches in Memphis, Atlanta and Charlotte to the present list of 21 Goodbody offices. The Turnure firm has always been closely identified with Cuban and West Indies trade and is active in sugar securities as well as general stocks.

Mississippi First In Cotton Length, Oklahoma in Grade

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Agriculture Department report on the 1938 cotton crop showed that of the major producing states, Mississippi's crop ranked first in staple length and Oklahoma's first in grade.

The report said 90.7 per cent of the Mississippi crop of 1,656,048 bales was one inch or longer in staple length. The Oklahoma crop of 545,298 bales graded 76.6 per cent white middling or better.

State crops showing percentage of one inch or longer in staple and the percentage of white middling or better, respectively, were reported as follows:

Alabama 1,064,307 bales, 62.2 per cent and 26.2 per cent.
Arizona, 171,386, 82.2 and 77.5.
Arkansas, 1,301,236, 48.8 and 52.4.
California, 414,088, 88.1 and 5.3.
Georgia, 848,377, 61.8 and 35.7.
Louisiana, 651,416, 31.4 and 84.1.
Mississippi, 1,656,048, 44.9 and 90.7.
Missouri, 329,370, 23.5 and 76.8.
New Mexico, 92,260, 82.7 and 91.
North Carolina, 398,365, 49.3 and 66.2.
Oklahoma, 545,298, 76.2 and 9.6.
South Carolina, 641,487, 67.7 and 68.8.
Tennessee, 473,146, 38.5 and 69.7.
Texas, 2,963,979, 63 and 20.4.
Virginia, 11,041, 21 and 40.2.
Florida, 20,078, 45.3 and 5.3.

Corporation Earnings

First Quarter

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net per com shr. 1939	1938
Aetna Ball-Bearing Mfg Co	$63,552	*$929	$.52	...
Allen Industries Inc	89,492	*29,765	.35	...
American Brake Shoe & Fdry Co	408,937	240,488	.44	.22
Atlantic Refining Co	†538,000	2,048,000	.15	.71
Beech Nut Packing Co	523,556	522,871	1.20	1.20
Bendix Aviation Corp	1,023,996	*561,605	.49	...
Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp	1,559,362	1,613,910	.63	.61
Bon Ami Co	332,985	337,309	1.91	1.92
Castle (A M) & Co	35,880	66,138	.15	.27
Caterpillar Tractor Co	928,118	807,906	.42	.38
City Auto Stamping Co	*4,186	*4,186	...	...
Conde Nast Publications Inc	221,044	213,841	.65	.63
Corn Products Refining Co	2,003,357	2,922,793	.62	.99
Cutler-Hammer Inc	56,705	*34,417	.09	...
Du Pont (E I) de Nemours & Co	19,075,376	9,000,602	1.55	.65
Easy Washing Machine Corp	55,870	*126,341	*.18	...
General Electric Co	7,373,431	7,075,739	.26	.25
Gillette Safety Razor Co	867,457	755,864	.24	.19
Howe Sound Co	513,376	494,873	1.08	1.04
Marchant Calculating Machine Co	168,894	151,431	.72	.65
Motor Products Corp	66,961	27,892	.17	.09
National Biscuit Co	2,969,333	2,660,570	.40	.35
National Cylinder Gas Co	190,194	103,577	.20	.11
Noranda Mines Ltd	2,854,800	2,771,795	1.27	1.24
Pacific Finance Corp of Calif	106,578	195,712	.25	.45
Plymouth Oil Co	269,762	702,892	.61	.69
Republic Steel Co	532,899	*3,062,564	$.91	...
Seaboard Commercial Corp	59,187	40,903	.46	.28
Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump Co	51,782	*23,528	.26	...
United Corporation	2,056,518	2,123,331	.01	.01
Van Raalte Co	249,346	183,003	1.70	1.18
Willson Products Inc	30,074	*14,363	.23	...

*Deficit. †Preliminary. ‡On class B stock. †On combined class A and B shares. ‡On preferred stock.

Sales at Retail Rise 2 to 6 P. C. Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a heavy handicap of unfavorable weather the nation's retail trade during the past week recorded estimated gains of 2 to 6 per cent over the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported in their weekly business review.

To offset the weather influence merchants turned more actively to clearance and special promotions.

"Some merchants," asserted the review, "complained that the post-Easter reaction was more pronounced for the week as a whole, although results were satisfactory on fair days.

"Accessories continued to lead in women's wear, but men's stores reported that clothing was generally doing better than furnishings; sales of sportswear, which was gaining in popularity, were counted upon to improve this showing substantially in coming weeks. In shoe stores, volume maintained a small lead over a year ago.

"On a regional basis results were fairly spotty. Only in the large cities of the North Atlantic area did foreign news appear to have a strong influence on consumers' desire to buy. Fluctuations in sales in other sections were dictated largely by changes in weather conditions.

"In New England retail volume was approximately 1 to 3 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

"In the South and Southwest, stores still showed an estimated increase of 4 to 7 per cent, although hail and wind storms retarded trade during part of the week. Floods in the Middle West held gains in that region to 2 to 5 per cent.

"On the Pacific Coast volume was virtually unchanged from the level of the same week a year ago. Two regions, the East and Northwest, showed lower totals than in the 1938 week, but the average decrease was small.

"For the East it was estimated at less than 3 per cent, for the Northwest at less than 5 per cent.

"Buying continued at a leisurely pace in wholesale markets. Mail and road orders contributed the bulk of it as buyers remained in home stores to keep a careful watch over sales trends.

"Merchants' emphasis on prompt shipment of order indicated that stocks were thin in many instances, but there was little evidence of any shift in purchasing policies.

"Goods for fall and summer selling was being bought sparingly. Calls were largely for fill-in merchandise for late April and early May selling, and these tended to feature somewhat lower-priced goods."

Cut in Marketing Cost of Wool Good News to Growers

Weekly Wool Review

Cost of marketing wool—always a factor of importance to the growers—is to be reduced this year by the National Wool Marketing Corporation of Boston, largest single distributor of wool, who markets all wool handled by co-operative associations throughout the expansive sheep growing area of the country. The reduction in handling charges, just announced, is expected to be emulated by wool merchants throughout the trade.

It was good news to the growers, particularly because it came at a dull time for the sale of wool. The selling commission on territory wools was 2½ cents a pound for some years until shortly after the National was organized in 1930, when that group lowered the price to 2c. Wool merchants of Boston followed suit. Now the price is to be cut to 1.60 cents a pound on clips up to 25,000 pounds and 1.40 cents for larger ones. And the deduction for assembly service where Commodity Credit Corporation loans are taken is to be only a half cent a pound instead of previous three-quarters of a cent.

The regular selling commission of $1.10 upon fleece wool, or farm states' wool, will be reduced for this year to 90c. The difference in commission charged on the fleece wool and the territory wool, is due to the fact that the majority of the fleece wools are stored in western warehouses, and labor and warehouse charges are assessed from these points.

Sentiment in the Boston market is improving. Buyers are displaying greater interest in offerings of new wools for future delivery, especially where holders were offering such wools at a shade lower prices than heretofore. Offerings of country-packed mixed lots of three eighths and quarter-blood bright fleeces from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, are being made in the Boston market at 27 to 27½c a pound in the grease, delivered East. Similarly packed bright fleeces from states farther west are offered at 26 to 27c.

Consumer Spending In Retail Goods Up 7.6 P. C. Last Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of March the American public spent $410,300,000 in department and dry goods stores and in mail order organizations and variety stores, compared with $381,400,000 spent in March a year ago, an increase of 7.6 per cent, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., and the Fairchild Publications. The total compares with $449,900,000 in March, 1937.

With the exception of March, 1937, this year's March volume is the highest since 1931. After allowing for the early Easter this year, compared with last year, the index of general merchandise sales showed a gain, with the figure the highest since December, 1938.

Sales for the first quarter approximated $1,056,700,000, as compared with $1,022,000,000 in the same period last year, an increase of 3.4 per cent. The greatest gain during the month of March as well as for the entire first quarter was recorded by mail order organizations, whose volume reached the highest levels in years.

According to Mr. Zelomek, the gain in unit sales during the first quarter exceeded the increase in dollar volume. Retail prices averaged lower by about 2½ per cent, according to the Fairchild index, and, in addition, the purchases of lower priced apparel have been increasing.

Boston Stocks

April 22

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
3.75	Bos & Albany	75	75	75	74¼
8.00	Bos Edison	134¾	134¼	134¼	134¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	42	42	42	41¼
1.50c	East Gas & F pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1.37½	Est G&F pr pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
..	E M SR 1st pf	66	66	66	6 6
..	Est M SR pf B	21	21	21	21
..	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	75c
..	N E G&E pf	24	24	24	21¼
.25a	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4½
1.00a	N E Tel & Tel	104	105½	105½	105½
..	Shawmut Assoc	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2.50	Unit Shoe M	74	73½	74	73¾
..	Utah M & T	70c	70c	70c	75c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
United States Government Bonds (Dollars and Thirty-seconds)			
Treasury			
1 3¾s '43-40 June	104.13	104.13	104.13
2 3¼s '43-44	110.29	110.29	110.29
1 3¼s '45-44 reg	110.27	110.27	110.27
1 4s '54-44	115.12	115.12	115.12
1 3s '48-46	110.17	110.17	110.17
1 2¾s '51-48	108.1	108.1	108.1
12 2¾s '60-55	107.11	107.9	107.11
3 2¾s '59-56	106.4	106.4	106.4
5 2¾s '65-60	105.4	105.4	105.4
11 2¾s '65-58	105.11	105.11	105.11
Federal Farm Mortgage			
2 3s '49-44	108.8	108.8	108.8
Home Owners' Loan			
3 2¾s '49-39	101.27	101.25	101.25
1 2¼s '44-42	104.26	104.26	104.26
4 3s '52-44	108.6	108.6	108.6
Corporation Bonds			
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	72	72	72
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	54	54	54
11 Am IG Ch cv 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
2 Am Int 5½s '49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	111½	111½	111½
1 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
8 Am WW&E 6s '75	101½	101	101½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	105	105
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
1 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
7 AT&SF 4s '95	107	107	107
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-95	95	95	95
5 At & SF 4½s '58	101	100½	100½
3 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	107½	107½	107½
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	19⅞	19¾	19¾
2 B&O 5s '96 F ct	18	18	18
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	18½	18¾	18½
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10½	10½	10½
3 B&O 1st 4s '48	53¾	53⅛	53½
1 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	37	37	37
7 Bell TPa 5s '58 B	117½	117⅛	117⅛
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103	102⅞	103
11 Beth Stl 3½s '52	99¼	99	99¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	30	30	30
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81½	81½	81½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Can Sou 5s '62	90¾	90½	90¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
50 Can Pac 5s '54	91⅝	91⅛	91⅜
23 Can Pac 4½s '46	93½	93½	93½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	84	84	84
20 Can Pac 4s perp	73½		
1 Cen Ill 3½s '66	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
4 Gen Pac 5s '60	47½	47½	47½
1 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98⅛	98	98
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98¼	98	98
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17⅛	17	17
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
22 CMStP & Pac 5s '75	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
51 Chi & NY cv 4¾s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6½	6½	6½
9 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	11½	11½	11½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
4 Clev Un Term 5s '73	79	78⅝	78⅝
1 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	70½	70½	70½
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101	100½	101
10 Colmbia G 5s '61	100¾	100⅝	100¾
4 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	103⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Comwth Ed 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
4 Comwth El cv 3½s '58	107	107	107
8 Comwth Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¼	106¾
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	103	103
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107	106⅞	107
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103	103	103
1 Den D&E 5s '51 st	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 D Moin & Ft D 4s35ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	9?	9⅜	9⅜
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104	104	104
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
6 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104	103¾	103¾
4 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	55½	55½	55½
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	99¾	100
5 Goodrich 6s '45	99	99	99
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	103	103	103
2 Gt Nor 4s '46G	91½	91½	91½
8 Gt Nor 4s '46H	82	81⅞	82
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	48	48	48
3 Ill Cen 3¼s '66	42½	42½	42½
2 IC&CStL&NOSs'63A	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Interb R Tr 7s '32	54	54	54
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '14	82½	82	82½
2 Int T&T 5s '55	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 K C South 3s '50	66½	66½	66½
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Leh Val 5s 2003	17½	17½	17½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
6 Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 La&Ark 5s '69	81	81	81
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	20	20	20
5 MSP&SSMMar5½s'78	65	65	65
21 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38	38	38
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77F	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Mo Pac 5c '81I	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	21	20	21
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Mount St T&T 3¾s '68	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104¾	104⅝	104¾
7 Natl Steel 4s '65	105 17-32	105 17-32	105 17-32
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	55	55
9 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	49¾	49¾
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50	50	50
5 NY Chas&L 4½s '78	45½	45¼	45¼
3 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	52	52	52
8 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13	12	13
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13	13	13
8 NY Steam 3½s '63	103½	103¾	103⅜
3 NY T&W cv 5s '40	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 NY Tel4½s'39	102 1-32	102 1-32	102 1-32
1 Norf & W 4s '96	121	121	121
1 Nor Cen 5s '74	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58	57¾	57¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47½	47⅜	47½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104	104	104
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105¾	105¼	105⅛
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112	112	112
9 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108½	108⅛	108⅛
10 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105¼	105⅛
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¾	117¾	117¾
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝
22 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82½	82½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	93¾	93½	93¾
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
10 Pen RR 3½s '52	79⅛	79½	79⅜
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	63	63	63
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	109	109
7 Phila Co 5s '67	100⅛	100	100⅛
10 Phila Elec 3½s '67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
21 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107⅛	106¾	106⅞
6 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	67	67	67
14 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12⅛	12	12
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	2	2	2
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	97	97	97
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
9 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56⅛	56⅜	56⅛
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105	105	105
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	5	5	5
2 Ct L S F 4s '50 A	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8	8	8
7 San Diego G&E 4s '65	111	110¾	111
3 Shell Un 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	44⅜	43¾	43¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 So Pac 4½s '69	43¼	43¼	43¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	58½	58⅜	58½
1 So Pac cfc 4s '49	45¾	45⅞	45⅞
3 So Pac 3¾s '46	52½	52½	52½
5 South Ry Gen 6s 56	62	62	62
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Spokane Int 5s 55	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Swift & Co 2¾s 50	107	107	107
4 Ten El Pow 6s 47 A	100	100	100
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	81¾	81½	81½
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	9½	9½	9½
1 Third Ave 4s 60	42	42	42
13 TideWatAsO3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2007	107	107	107
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 US Steel 3¼s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	97	97
1 Util P&L 5½s 47	66½	66½	66½
1 Util P&L 5s 59	66½	66½	66½
7 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	107¾	107¼	107¾
2 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100½	100½	100½
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	38½	38½	38½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	79	79	79
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Western Un 5s '51	61½	61½	61½
1 Western Un 5s '60	59	59	59
5 Wisc El2Pw 3½s'68	108	108	108
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
Foreign Bonds			
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	13½	13½	13½
5 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13½	13½	13½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	13½	13½	13½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 D	13½	13½	13½
1 Antwerp 5s '58	91	91	91
70 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78½	78	78½
12 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78½	78½	78½
16 Argentine 4½s '48	91¾	91¾	91¾
10 Argentine 4½s '71	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3 Australia 5s '55	97	97	97
14 Australia 5s '57	97	96½	97
5 Belgium 7s '55	110¼	110¼	110⅛
6 Belgium 6½s '49	105	104¾	105
1 Belgium 6s '55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	46¾	46¾	46¾
15 Canada 5s '52	100⅛	100	100⅛
3 Canada 3s '67	100	100	100
1 Canada 2½s '45	102	102	102
1 ChileMtgBk6s '62asd	8¾	8¾	8¾
14 Colomb 6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cattle Prices Off, Lambs Values Up; Hogs Fairly Firm

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Killers forced a decline of 25-50c on good and choice mediumweight and heavy steers at Chicago, the downturn coming early in the week, after which a part of the advantage was lost. Meanwhile, strictly choice and prime heavy steers held to unchanged levels and best yearlings and yearling type steers were little affected. Hogs advanced early in the period, slipped around midweek, and later, to close steady to 10c off. Fat lambs continued the recent upswing, closing fully 25c higher at Chicago.

Heavy bullocks topped the Chicago market at $13.50, but there was little above $12.50 and most well-fed heavies sold at $10.75-$11.75. Prime 1059 lb. yearlings at $13.25 were part and parcel of an active demand for all light steers and heifers. Medium to good yearlings declined 25c early in the week. Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska contributed liberally to the fed steer and yearling quota at Chicago.

Stated briefly, buyers held the whip-hand on early sessions, but lost most of the advantage later, especially with reference to finished steers, yearlings, and most she stock. Killer and country competition provided broad outlet for steers of value to sell downward from $10.50.

Abridged runs before mid-week resulted in mild upturns in the hog markets, after which buyers reversed the movement and forced top hogs at Chicago to $7.15, lowest of the current season. At the high time Tuesday, Chicago had a top of $7.35, which slipped in two consecutive downturns to $7.15 on Thursday.

Fat lambs worked higher in spite of slightly enlarged marketings, late sales at Chicago suggesting a fully 25c higher level. Top advanced to $10.75 at Chicago, against $10.35 at the low time this week. Bulk sales of wooled lambs were within $10-$10.50 limits, while most clippers made $8.75-$9.15, a few $9.25. California spring lambs cashed at $10.85-$11, and a few native springers brought $10.75.

Monopoly Charge Is Laid by FTC Against Makers of Nitrates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had issued complaints against the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation and the Barrett Company, both of New York, charging violations of the Federal Trade and Robinson-Patman Acts.

The companies were accused of monopolizing the supply and distribution of raw or basic nitrate of soda sold in the United States.

Chilean Nitrate imports its product from Chile while the Barrett Company's product is manufactured at Hopewell, Va.

The complaint charged them with entering into agreements the effect of which was to monopolize the sale and distribution of their products by fixing prices at which both bulk and bagged nitrate of soda should be sold to distributors and fertilizer manufacturers and resold to dealers and consumers.

The commission said the basic nitrate of soda is sold in bags for distribution to farmers as a soil fertilizer and in bulk to manufacturers as an ingredient for use in compounding mixed fertilizers.

The commission asserted the two firms "investigated alleged violations of contracts and agreements and by threats and coercive means compelled recalcitrants as well as all other distributors and dealers to comply with and adhere to the terms of the contracts, agreements and policies, all in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act."

The two firms were accused of violating the Robinson-Patman Act by a system of rebates ranging from 25 cents to a dollar a ton.

In a statement later, the Barrett Company denied the charges against it.

"In the last 10 years," the statement said, "competition in nitrates in this country, the largest market in the world and which is without tariff protection of any kind, has been intense, when the construction of the Hopewell plant commenced (in 1928), the market price of nitrate of soda was $50 per ton in bulk at ports. The present price is $27 per ton."

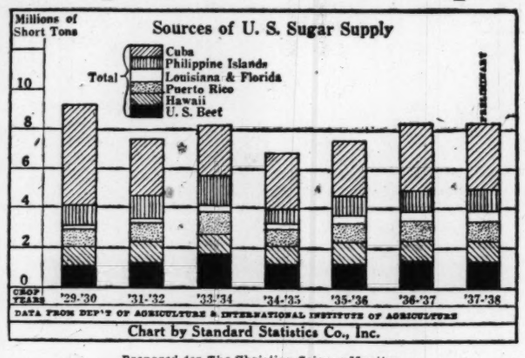
Bulk of Canadian National Lines Are Unprofitable

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Of the 21,972 miles of road operated by the Canadian National Railways in 1937, 4,034 miles were profitable, 4,087 miles paid operating expenses but failed to earn sufficient to fully meet taxes and interest charges, and 13,851 miles were unprofitable, S. W. Fairweather, chief of the C. N. R. Research Bureau, told the Senate Railways Committee.

The profitable lines had a surplus over operating expenses of $26,000,000 and a profit after taxes and interest charges of $9,000,000.

Lines of the intermediate category produced a surplus over operating expenses of $3,200,000, but a deficit after taxes and interest charges of $7,900,000, while the "definitely unprofitable" group showed a loss after operating expenses of $17,800,000 and after interest and taxes of $36,600,000.

Gains in U. S. Sugar Supply At Expense of Cuban Imports



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Changes in the source of supply of sugar in the United States are traced on the chart for the past nine years. Domestic beet sugar gained last year over the 1934-1935 figure, but was still under that of the 1933-1934 crop year. Gains in this source of supply and others indicated on the chart have been wholly at the expense of imports of Cuban raw sugar, which is well under the 1929-1930 figure.

Increase in U. S. Gold Hoard Shown Further Boosting Silver Buying Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The U. S. Treasury is still faced with the necessity of buying about 90 per cent as much silver as was originally required at the time of the passage of the Silver Purchase Act after more than four and a half years of heavy buying and heavy subsidies to foreign and domestic silver interests, the Standard Statistics Company points out in a current survey.

At the time the Act was passed, the gold reserves of the country were approximately $7,850,000,000. To meet the conditions of the law, silver reserves of one-third of this amount (one quarter of combined gold and silver) would have been needed—or about $2,617,000,000.

In the currency system, there was already close to $898,200,000 of silver in circulation and reserves. Thus, the act appeared to require the purchase of around $1,718,800,000 worth of silver valued at $1.293 an ounce, or approximately 1,330,000,000 ounces. This was about six times the average annual production of the whole world in the ten preceding years and over twenty times the average annual domestic production.

Even as Congress approved the act, however, it was apparent to many economists that the inflow of foreign gold was going to magnify the silver purchase requirements.

From the level of about $7,850,000,000 in June, 1934, gold reserves have since risen to more than $15,000,000,000. Applying the ratio of the Silver Purchase Act, $5,000,000,000 of silver is now required, or about 3,860,000,000 ounces at $1.293 an ounce.

At the close of February, 1939, the monetary value of silver stocks had risen to about $3,345,000,000, an amount 30 per cent greater than that required under the terms of the law when it first became effective. In spite of this, the Treasury is still short almost $1,650,000,000, or 1,200,000,000 ounces, of reaching the prescribed ratio, and any further increases in the gold hoard will cause upward revisions in the silver requirements.

Goodbody & Co. to Take Over Business of Hubbard Bros.

NEW YORK (AP)—The name Hubbard Bros. & Co., which, with its predecessor firms, has been well known among Wall Street brokerage houses since 1878, will be erased May 1, its partners announced.

Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., senior partner and President of the New York Cotton Exchange from 1926 to 1928, will become a partner of Goodbody & Co., another brokerage house which has been identified with the New York Stock Exchange since 1891.

Goodbody & Co., and Hubbard Bros., are merging their businesses under the former's name.

Three other partners in Hubbard Bros. are entering partnership in the 107-year-old stock exchange firm of Lawrence Turnure & Co. They are John Kerr, William Monypeny Newsom and Ralph H. Hubbard.

The Goodbody-Hubbard merger will add branches in Memphis, Atlanta and Charlotte to the present list of 21 Goodbody offices. The Turnure firm has always been closely identified with Cuban and West Indies trade and is active in sugar securities as well as general stocks.

Consumer Spending In Retail Goods Up 7.6 P. C. Last Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of March the American public spent $410,300,000 in department and dry goods stores and in mail order organizations and variety stores, compared with $381,400,000 spent in March a year ago, an increase of 7.6 per cent, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., and the Fairchild Publications. The total compares with $449,900,000 in March, 1937.

With the exception of March, 1937, this year's March volume is the highest since 1931. After allowing for the early Easter this year, compared with last year, the index of general merchandise sales showed a gain, with the figure the highest since December, 1938.

Sales for the first quarter approximated $1,056,700,000, as compared with $1,022,000,000 in the same period last year, an increase of 3.4 per cent. The greatest gain during the month of March as well as for the entire first quarter was recorded by mail order organizations, whose volume reached the highest levels in years.

According to Mr. Zelomek, the gain in unit sales during the first quarter exceeded the increase in dollar volume. Retail prices averaged lower by about 2½ per cent, according to the Fairchild index, and, in addition, the purchases of lower priced apparel have been increasing.

Mississippi First In Cotton Length, Oklahoma in Grade

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Agriculture Department report on the 1938 cotton crop showed that of the major producing states, Mississippi's crop ranked first in staple length and Oklahoma's first in grade.

The report said 90.7 per cent of the Mississippi crop of 1,656,048 bales was one inch or longer in staple length. The Oklahoma crop of 545,298 bales graded 76.6 per cent white middling or better.

State crops showing percentage of one inch or longer in staple and the percentage of white middling or better, respectively, were reported as follows:

Alabama 1,064,307 bales, 62.2 per cent and 26.2 per cent.
Arizona, 171,386, 82.2 and 77.5.
Arkansas, 1,301,236, 48.8 and 52.4.
California, 414,088, 88.1 and 5.3.
Georgia, 848,377, 61.8 and 35.7.
Louisiana, 651,416, 31.4 and 84.1.
Mississippi, 1,656,048, 44.9 and 90.7.
Missouri, 329,370, 23.5 and 76.9.
New Mexico, 92,260, 82.7 and 91.
North Carolina, 398,365, 49.3 and 66.2.
Oklahoma, 545,298, 76.2 and 9.6.
South Carolina, 641,487, 67.7 and 68.8.
Tennessee, 472,146, 38.5 and 69.7.
Texas, 2,963,979, 63 and 20.4.
Virginia, 11,041, 21 and 40.2.
Florida, 20,078, 45.3 and 5.3.

Corporation Earnings

First Quarter

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net per com shr. 1939	1938
Aetna Ball-Bearing Mfg Co	$63,552	*$929	$.52	...
Allen Industries Inc	89,492	*29,765	.35	...
American Safety Razor Co	408,937	240,486	.44	.22
Atlantic Refining Co	†538,000	2,048,000	.15	.71
Beech Nut Packing Co	523,556	522,871	1.20	1.20
Bendix Aviation Corp	1,023,996	*561,605	.49	...
Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp	1,559,362	1,611,910	.63	.61
Bon Ami Co	332,085	337,309	$.91	$.92
Castle (A M) & Co	35,880	66,138	.15	.27
Caterpillar Tractor Co	928,118	807,906	.42	.35
City Auto Stamping Co	*33,412	*4,186	...	...
Conde Nast Publications Inc	221,044	213,841	.65	.63
Corn Products Refining Co	2,003,357	2,932,793	.62	.99
Cutler-Hammer Inc	56,705	*34,417	.09	...
Du Pont (E I) de Nemours & Co	19,075,376	9,060,602	1.55	.65
Easy Washing Machine Corp	55,870	*126,341	$.18	...
General Electric Co	7,373,431	7,075,739	.26	.25
Gillette Safety Razor Co	667,457	755,864	.24	.19
Howe Sound Co	513,376	494,873	1.08	1.04
Marchant Calculating Machine Co	168,894	151,431	.73	.65
Motor Products Corp	66,961	37,362	.17	.09
National Biscuit Co	2,969,333	2,660,570	.40	.35
National Cylinder Gas Co	190,194	103,577	.20	.11
Noranda Mines Ltd	2,854,800	2,771,795	1.27	1.24
Pacific Finance Corp of Calif	106,578	195,712	.25	.45
Plymouth Oil Co	619,762	702,892	.61	.69
Republic Steel Co	532,899	*3,082,564	$.91	...
Seaboard Commercial Corp	59,187	*40,903	.46	.28
Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump Co	51,782	*23,528	.26	...
United Corporation	2,056,518	2,123,331	.01	.01
Van Raalte Co	249,346	183,003	1.70	1.18
Willson Products Inc	30,074	*14,363	.23	...

*Deficit. †Preliminary. ‡On class B stock. §On combined class A and B shares. ‖On preferred stock.

Sales at Retail Rise 2 to 6 P. C. Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a heavy handicap of unfavorable weather the nation's retail trade during the past week recorded estimated gains of 2 to 6 per cent over the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported in their weekly business review.

To offset the weather influence merchants turned more actively to clearance and special promotions.

"Some merchants," asserted the review, "complained that the post-Easter reaction was more pronounced for the week as a whole, although results were satisfactory on fair days.

"Accessories continued to lead in women's wear, but men's stores reported that clothing was generally doing better than furnishings; sales of sportswear, which was gaining in popularity, were counted upon to improve this showing substantially in coming weeks. In shoe stores, volume maintained a small lead over a year ago.

"On a regional basis results were fairly spotty. Only in the large cities of the North Atlantic area did foreign news appear to have a strong influence on consumers' desire to buy. Fluctuations in sales in other sections were dictated largely by changes in weather conditions.

"In New England retail volume was approximately 1 to 3 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

"In the South and Southwest, stores still showed an estimated increase of 4 to 7 per cent, although hail and wind storms retarded trade during part of the week. Floods in the Middle West held gains in that region to 2 to 5 per cent.

"On the Pacific Coast volume was virtually unchanged from the level of the same week a year ago. Two regions, the East and Northwest, showed lower totals than in the 1938 week, but the average decrease was small.

"For the East it was estimated at less than 3 per cent, for the Northwest at less than 5 per cent.

"Buying continued at a leisurely pace in wholesale markets. Mail and road orders contributed the bulk of it as buyers remained in home stores to keep a careful watch over sales trends.

"Merchants' emphasis on prompt shipment of order indicated that stocks were thin in many instances, but there was little evidence of any shift in purchasing policies.

"Goods for fall and summer selling was being bought sparingly. Calls were largely for fill-in merchandise for late April and early May selling, and these tended to feature somewhat lower-priced goods."

Cut in Marketing Cost of Wool Good News to Growers

Weekly Wool Review

Cost of marketing wool—always a factor of importance to the growers—is to be reduced this year by the National Wool Marketing Corporation of Boston, largest single distributor of wool, who markets all wool handled by co-operative associations throughout the expansive sheep growing area of the country. The reduction in handling charges, just announced, is expected to be emulated by wool merchants throughout the trade.

It was good news to the growers, particularly because it came at a dull time for the sale of wool. The selling commission on territory wools was 2½ cents a pound for some years until shortly after the National was organized in 1930, when that group lowered the price to 2c. Wool merchants of Boston followed suit. Now the price is to be cut to 1.60 cents a pound on clips up to 25,000 pounds and 1.40 cents for larger ones. And the deduction for assembly service where Commodity Credit Corporation loans are taken is to be only a half cent a pound instead of previous three-quarters of a cent.

The regular selling commission of $1.10 upon fleece wool, or farm states' wool, will be reduced for this year to 90c. The difference in commission charged on the fleece wool and the territory wool, is due to the fact that the majority of the fleece wools are stored in western warehouses, and labor and warehouse charges are assessed from these points.

Sentiment in the Boston market is improving. Buyers are displaying greater interest in offerings of new wools for future delivery, especially where holders were offering such wools at a shade lower prices than heretofore. Offerings of country-packed mixed lots of three eighths and quarter-blood bright fleeces from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, are being made in the Boston market at 27 to 27½c a pound in the grease, delivered East. Similarly packed bright fleeces from states farther west are offered at 26 to 27c.

Boston Stocks

April 22

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
3.75	Bos & Albany	75	75	75	74¼
1.00	Bos Edison	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	134½
5.00	Bos Elevated	42	42	42	41⅞
1.50c	East Gas & F pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
1.37½	East G&F pr pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
..	E M SR 1st pf	66	66	66	66
..	Est M SR pf B	21	21	21	21
..	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	75c
..	N E G&E pf	24	24	24	21¼
.25a	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4½
3.00a	N E Tel & Tel	106	105½	105½	105½
..	Shawmut Assoc	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2.50	Unit Shoe M	74	73⅛	74	73⅝
..	Utah M & T	70c	70c	70c	75c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
United States Government Bonds			
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)			
Treasury			
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	104.13	104.13	104.13
2 3¼s '46-44	110.29	110.29	110.29
1 3¼s '46-44 reg	110.27	110.27	110.27
1 4s '54-44	115.12	115.12	115.12
1 3s '48-46	110.17	110.17	110.17
1 2¾s '51-48	108.1	108.1	108.1
13 2½s '60-55	107.11	107.9	107.11
3 2¾s '59-56	108.4	108.4	108.4
5 2¾s '65-60	105.4	105.4	105.4
11 2¾s '65-58	105.11	105.11	105.11
Federal Farm Mortgage			
2 3s '49-44	108.8	108.8	108.8
Home Owners' Loan			
3 2¾s '49-39	101.27	101.25	101.25
1 2¼s '44-42	104.26	104.26	104.26
4 3s '52-44	108.6	108.6	108.6
Corporation Bonds			
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	72	72	72
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	54	54	54
11 Am IG Ch cv 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
2 Am Int 5½s '49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	111½	111½	111½
1 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
8 Am WW&E 6s '75	101½	101	101½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	105	105
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
1 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
7 AT&SF 4s '95	107	107	107
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-95	95	95	95
5 At & SF 4½s '58	101	100½	100½
3 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	107½	107½	107½
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	19⅞	19¾	19¾
2 B&O 5s '96 F ct	18	18	18
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	18½	18⅜	18½
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10½	19½	10⅝
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	53⅜	53½	53½
2 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	37	37	37
7 Bell TPa 5s '58 B	117½	117½	117½
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103	102⅞	103
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	99¼	99	99¼
7 Boston&Me 5s '67	30	30	30
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81½	81½	81½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	32¼	32¼	32¼
9 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3 Can Sou 5s '62	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
50 Can Pac 5s '54	91⅝	91½	91⅝
23 Can Pac 4½s '46	93½	93½	93½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	84	84	84
20 Can Pac 4s perp	73½	73	73½
1 Cen Ill 3½s '66	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	47½	47½	47½
1 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98¼	98	98
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99⅝	99¾
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102½	102½	102½
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98¼	98	98
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17½	17	17
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
22 CMStP & Pac 5s '75	7½	7½	7½
51 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6½	6½	6½
9 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	11½	11½	11½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
4 Clev Un Term 5s '73	79	78⅝	78¾
1 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	70½	70½	70½
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101	100½	101
10 Colmbia G 5s '61	100¾	100⅝	100¾
4 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	103⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	107	107	107
8 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106⅜	106¼	106¾
6 Con Edis 3¼s '48	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	103	103
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107	106⅞	107
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103	103	103
1 Den D&E 5s '51 st	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 D Moin & Pt D 4s35ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	9?	9⅜	9⅜
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104	104	104
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
6 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104	103¾	103¾
4 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	55½	55½	55½
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	99¾	100
2 Goodrich 6s '45	99	99	99
5 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	103	103	103
2 Gt Nor 4s '46G	91½	91½	91½
8 Gt Nor 4s '46H	82	81⅞	82
8 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	48	48	48
8 Ill Cen 3¾s '66	42½	42½	42½
1 IC&CStLNOs'63A	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Interb R Tr 7s '32	54	54	54
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '14	82½	82	82½
2 Int T&T 5s '55	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 K C South 3s '50	66½	66½	66½
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Leh Val 5s 2003	17½	17½	17½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
6 Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 La&Ark 5s '69	81	81	81
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	20	20	20
5 MSP&SSMMar5½s'78	65	65	65
21 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38	38	38
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77F	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Mo Pac 5c '81I	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	21	20	21
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104¾	104⅝	104¾
7 Natl Steel 4s '65	105 17-32	105 17-32	105 17-32
1 NJ Pow & L 4¼s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	55	55
9 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	49¾	49¾
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50	50	50
5 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	45½	45¼	45¼
3 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	52	52	52
8 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13	12	13
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13	13	13
8 NY Steam 4½s '63	103½	103¾	103⅞
9 NY S&W gen 5s '40	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 NY Tel4½s'39 102 1-32	102 1-32	102 1-32	102 1-32
1 Norf & W 4s '96	121	121	121
1 Nor Cen 5s '74	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58	57¾	57¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47½	47½	47½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104	104	104
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '8	105¾	105¼	105¼
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112	112	112
9 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108½	108½	108½
10 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¾	117¾	117¾
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82½	82½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
10 Pen RR 3¼s '52	79⅞	79½	79⅝
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	63	63	63
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	109	109
7 Phila Co 5s '67	100¼	100	100⅛
10 Phila Elec 3½s '67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
21 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107⅛	106¾	106⅞
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	67	67	67
14 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12⅛	12	12
1 Proy Sec 4s '57	2	2	2
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	97	97	97
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
9 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56½	56⅜	56½
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105	105	105
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	5	5	5
2 Ct L S F 4s ''50 A	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8	8	8
7 San Diego G&E 4s '65	111	110¾	111
3 Shell Un 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	102½	102⅛	102⅛
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	44⅝	43¾	43¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 So Pac 4½s '69	43¼	43¼	43¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	58½	58⅜	58½
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 So Pac 3¾s '46	52½	52½	52½
5 South Ry Gen 6s 56	62	62	62
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Spokane Int 5s 55	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	107	107	107
4 Tex El Pow 6s 47 A	100	100	100
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	81¾	81½	81½
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	9½	9½	9½
1 Third Ave 4s 60	42	42	42
13 TideWatAsO3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2007	107	107	107
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 US Steel 3¼s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	97	97
1 Util P&L 5½s 47	66½	66½	66½
1 Util P&L 5s 59	66½	66½	66½
7 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
2 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100½	100½	100½
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	38½	38½	38½
1 Westn Md 4s '52	29	29	29
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Western Un 5s '51	61½	61½	61½
1 Western Un 5s '60	59	59	59
5 Wise El2Pw 3½s'68	108	108	108
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45A	13½	13½	13½
5 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13½	13½	13½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	13½	13½	13½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 D	13½	13½	13½
7 Antwerp 5s '58	91	91	91
70 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78½	78	78½
12 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78½	78½	78½
16 Argentine 4½s '48	91¼	91⅛	91¼
10 Argentine 4½s '71	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3 Australia 5s '55	97	97	97
1 Australia 5s '57	96½	96½	96½
5 Belgium 7s '55	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Belgium 6½s '49	105	104⅞	105
1 Belgium 6s '55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
8 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	46¾	46¾	46¾
15 Canada 5s '52	109¼	109	109¼
3 Canada 3s '67	100	100	100
1 Canada 2½s '45	102	102	102
1 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	8¾	8¾	8¾
14 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26½	26¼	26½

Interest Is Taken in Canada By American Women's Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Although organized primarily for the purpose of maintaining some form of contact with their home land, American women's clubs in Canada are finding avenues for serving their new communities, while preserving their "national identity."

Time has seen these club-minded wives of American businessmen and diplomats stationed in Canada, grow more accustomed to their adopted land, with the result that they have become interested in co-operating as a racial group in the problems of the community in which they now are a part.

These interests have taken form, in one instance, in the distribution of books, through the Prairie Library Scheme formulated by Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of Canada's Governor-General. Following the leadership of Mrs. John Farr Simmons, wife of the Counsellor to the American legation in Ottawa, several clubs have been instrumental in supplying reading matter to remote and drought-stricken areas of Western Canada. Mrs. Simmons, who has been one of the leaders in the American women's Club's activities in Canada, was formerly a book reviewer for the Washington Post.

A Toronto club was the first to act upon the recommendation of Mrs. Simmons that the plan be put into operation in the American women's clubs. Christmas boxes were sent out, and soon a good selection of books was in circulation.

Recent friendly rivalry between the Toronto and Montreal Clubs resulted in twice as many books being shipped to Government House in Ottawa, where they have been received and sorted by Lady Tweedsmuir, and are being mailed in packets to the West.

Indicative of the part that books have played in bringing American women's clubs in closer co-operation with the Empire is work being done by a club in London, England, under its now retired president Mrs. Curtis-Brown, wife of the well-known publisher. Mrs. Curtis-Brown was instrumental in supplying the first public library in British East Africa with books,

Karsh, Ottawa

Mrs. John Farr Simmons
Wife of Counsellor of American Legation in Ottawa, and prominent in American Women's Clubs activities.

and laid the foundations for the Carnegie Scheme for supplying books to that colony.

American women's clubs are active in many parts of Canada, although as yet there has been no organization in Ottawa. Some years ago a group of American women gathered to discuss a proposal for such a club, but no action was taken. Recently the idea of an Ottawa club has been revived by proponents who contend that their knowledge and appreciation of Canada would be of great service to newcomers from the United States who intend to settle in that area.

Neutrality in These Days? Borah Says It's Impossible

(Continued from Page 1)

with the weight of testimony. The bulk of witnesses after the lead by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in the Hoover Cabinet, have argued in favor of American discrimination between aggressor and victim. They argue that the United States should lend its moral and economic support to the victims as a means of discouraging aggression.

But the weight of testimony scarcely seems to affect sentiment among Committee members. This is particularly true in the Senate Committee where private polls indicate only three or four members at the outside in favor of the Thomas amendment, the formula which represents the desires of the collective - action, anti-aggression group. The polls seem to indicate about seven votes already committed to the Pittman amendment, which would put everything on a cash-and-carry basis, including arms, and another seven votes which presumably will come to rest on the Pittman formula after their own favorite alternatives have been voted down.

Compromise Plan Expected

This discrepancy between the leaning of Committee Members and the preponderance of testimony is a reflection of the internal forces working within and behind the Committee, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman, is unquestionably hoping to bring forward his own proposal at the end in the guise of a compromise between the collective-action forces and those which favor strict legalistic neutrality.

In order to give his amendment the color of a compromise it is necessary to give the appearance of strong sentiment for the Thomas proposal. The fact is that spokesmen for the Thomas proposal have been given extensive opportunities to appear before the Committee, whereas the strict neutrality forces are claiming that they are unable to obtain time. In other words, Thomas amendment speakers are hand picked while every obstacle in thrown in the way of opposition speakers.

Actually the Pittman "cash and carry" plan is what Administration forces desire and what the State Department considers the most practical means of preserving the appearance of American neutrality while making American industrial resources available to England and France in event of European war. The Thomas formula is neither desired within the State Department nor does any neutral observer of congressional trends believe that it has the slightest chance of serious consideration. In practical effect it represents a stalking horse for the Pittman formula.

Freedom for Every One

This Pittman formula which would permit sale of everything to a belligerent who possesses the ships and the money to get it is proving very appealing. President Roosevelt's 1936 warning against the "fool's gold" of war profits has been submerged under the general disposition here now to argue that the United States has a stake in the survival of Britain and France as dominant powers of Europe.

The argument runs that statutes should not inhibit such sales, and behind the scenes it is being pointed out that such law means freedom for every one who produces anything desired abroad to maintain "business as usual." The airplane manufacturers, for example, who are working 24-hour shifts on British and French business today would face complete loss of such business under the existing arms embargo, but could continue it under "cash and carry."

This loss of existing business, which affects many States and therefore many Senators as well as Congressmen, is the most powerful argument of all for "cash and carry" but one which is politely kept in the background, the argument always publicly advanced being that of the importance of supporting England and France in a struggle for world domination.

The missles in the melee are organizations. The bulk of the speakers represent one or another of the literally scores of peace organizations which have become vehemently involved in the neutrality question. Roughly speaking, they have divided into two groups, one side collective-action to enforce peace on the world and the other for strict American neutrality to protect peace for the United States, regardless of what happens to the world.

Concerted Peace Efforts

On the collective action side the individual organizations have banded together into a sort of holding company called the American Union for Concerted Peace efforts. Its subsidiaries consist of such organizations as the League of Nations Association, the American League for Peace and Democracy, and the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War. Many other organizations are represented through leading members which have not always been able to carry their organizations along with them.

Working for roughly the same end as the Union for Concerted Peace Effort, although not actually connected with it, is the American Committee for Nonparticipation in Japanese Aggression of which Henry L. Stimson is Honorary Chairman. It tends to be interested primarily in an embargo against American arms shipments to Japan whereas the Union is more directly concerned with the European situation, wanting American restraint exerted on Germany and Italy.

A recent activity of the Union for Concerted Peace Efforts was to organize a "Conference of One Hundred" in Washington over the past week end to agitate for and publicize the collective action movement in general, but the Thomas Amendment in particular.

An Isolationist Wing

Aligned against this general "peace through collective action" group is another group which has no official "holding company" but calls itself unofficially the "neutrality bloc." It consists of the isolationst wing of the peace movement. Most of its members favor neutrality legislation which would restrict American trade with belligerents at least sufficiently to rule our war profits and would ban all arms sales. Its most prominent members are the National Council for the Prevention of War, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Keep America Out of War Congress.

All of these peace organizations belong to the National Peace Conference. The two blocs represent, as a matter of fact, the opposing wings of sentiment within that general conference. They are figuratively battling each other now with all the energy they can muster. Somewhere between their respective positions lies the probable pattern of legislation likely to emerge from the neutrality hearings.

Congress is not likely to revert to sheer isolationism. It certainly will not pass any legislation which would restrict American exports of raw materials. On the other hand it seems equally unlikely that it will incorporate the collective action point of view in new legislation. "Cash and carry" provides a most appealing compromise. It looks like isolation on the surface, but in its operation it would amount to American "sanctions" against Germany and Italy in event of European war. It is as practical as it is dishonest. under the guise of neutrality it would give England and France assurance of exactly the industrial support which they desire and need. And it would permit "business as usual" for not only farmers, but also airplane manufacturers.

Canada's Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

brought into production in Europe an acreage that is equal to twice the wheat-growing land in Canada. Aided by State subsidies and producing behind prohibitive tariff walls, the farmers in these countries have succeeeded in supplying a domestic market that is no longer interested in the product that Western Canada has to sell.

To turn away from foreign marts and to accept that they are lost for at least as long as the world is in a state of unrest, partitioned by nationalistic policies, must lead, as Mr. Rogers suggests, to strict control and regimentation of labor, industry, and primary production.

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Party Leaders In 'Plain Talk' For U.S. Editors

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Two Republicans and two Democrats, requested to talk on major political issues without pulling their punches, addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors last night at an "off the record" dinner meeting.

The four were District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Republicans, and Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Democrats.

The dinner followed an afternoon executive session of the Society, during which the editors sought through analysis of reader criticisms to find out what complaints were to be taken seriously and how they should be dealt with.

Earlier, at a discussion of women readers, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilmer, who writes a syndicated column under the name of "Dorothy Dix," told the editors that "in nine families out of 10 it is the little woman who decides what paper shall come into the home."

Speaking at a clinic on foreign affairs, Frank Gervasi, former Rome correspondent of the International News Service, said he did not believe there would be a war in Europe now "because it takes two guys to make a fight and nobody wants to fight the dictators." He added that he had found "more war hysteria" in the United States than in Europe.

Harold Peters, former United Press correspondent in Spain, said he did not believe the theory of war under which attacks are made on civil population as well as on military positions had been proved to be successful in the Spanish war. "A city still manages to function under a totalitarian air bombardment even with inadequate air defense," he said.

Don J. Sterling became President of the Society, succeeding William Allen White of Emporia, Kan. Mr. Sterling, elevated from the First Vice-Presidency, was one of the founders of the organization. He is managing editor of the Portland (Oregon) Journal. Other officers are Tom Wallace of the Louisville (Ky.) Times, First Vice-President; M. V. Atwood of the Gannett Newspapers, Second Vice-President; J. Roscoe Drummond of The Christian Science Monitor, Secretary; Dwight Marvin of the Troy (New York) Morning Record, re-elected Treasurer.

Mr. Drummond and David Lawrence of the United States News were re-elected to the Board of Directors, to which two new members also were added: Nathaniel R. Howard of the Cleveland (Ohio) News and Gardner Cowles of the Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Tribune.

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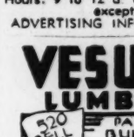

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"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA AT ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Viola Johns' Beauty Salon
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
Air Conditioned
209 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-7673

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOUSES FOR RENT
Unfurnished
5 Room C. B. Stucco Bungalow
2 bed-rooms—$30.00
Lower Duplex
2 bed-rooms—$25.00
Upper Duplex—$20.00
Clean, comfortable and reasonable to good year-round tenants.
1926 N. W. 22 St. Phone 2-8377

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

LaSalle Beauty Shop
Thirty-Nine Years in Miami
PHONE 2-5687
134 SEYBOLD ARCADE and 214 SEYBOLD BLDG. MEZZANINE FLOOR
All Branches Beauty Culture
SOFT WATER USED

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

ANNOUNCEMENT
Permanent Waves 1.95 up
ALLAN'S Beauty Salon
Vernon and Frances Allan
Formerly with Marie's Store
OPEN EVERY EVE'G
733 N. W. 79th St.
11 Years Experience Phone 7-2840

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55569

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
for your Lumber, Paint and Building Supply needs
F. H. A. Home Financing
MILLS AND NEBRASKA

TOWN AND COUNTRY
SMART CLOTHES
Frocks
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING
Formal—Casual
Afternoon—Evening
MRS. NELL HARTLEY MGR.

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot be excelled for Beauty and Permanence

For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

While in Orlando Visit
Purcell Company
Clothing—Furniture
"We Clothe the Family"
"We Furnish the Home"
COR. CHURCH AND HUGHEY ST.

THOMAS LUMBER CO.
A Complete Line of All Kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS
PHONE 4108 ORLANDO, FLA.

SARASOTA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Esolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service
See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA FLORIDA

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Miriam Gross
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

You Will Find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES FRESH PRODUCE and HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
434 First Street North

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

Rogers
CLEANERS THAT SATISFY
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Everything to Build Anything
Lumber Roofing
Paints
Curtis Woodwork
A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
Pinellas Lumber Company
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

CITY FUEL OIL CO.
2nd Street and 15th Avenue, South
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
General Electric
Air Conditioning
American Blower
Attic Fans
DUO-THERM Circulating
Oil Burning Heaters
FUEL OIL and oil burning equipment for every industrial and domestic purpose.

Milk and Ice Cream Ph. 8118
Southern Dairies Milk — Approved by Sealtest
Sealtest, Inc., is an affiliate of Southern Dairies, Inc.

TAMPA
SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Darling
DEPARTMENT STORE
505-509 Franklin Street

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH
NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and PORT LAUDERDALE

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN
The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES — SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

National Seafood Co., Inc.
CLYDE ALDRIDGE, Pres.
PRODUCE
SEAFOODS—MEATS
We Deliver
Phone Walnut 3985 12 N. Broad Street

Every time you look at your watch—think of
Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA.

New Summer Fashions
For men, women, misses and boys
JOS. N. NEEL CO.
One Price to All

MARVIN'S GROCERY
Self-Service Store
2105 Vineville Avenue

This is the time to
SPRAY
All flowers, shrubbery and fields
Karsten & Denson Co.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE
MOUNTAIN CITY ● ABBOTT-KNIGHT
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Phone 7000 ● 207-213 Coxe St.

Master Shoe Dyers
Gardener's Shoe Hospital
Leaders in shoe repairing
18 N. Lexington Ave. Tel. 4537

CHARLOTTE
Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION
6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education French Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included Madame Roué 13 R Erlanger Paris

PATENT ATTORNEYS
P. J CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.A.E.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED
GELERNTER SCHREINER, ehemals Geschäftsführer sucht Arbeit in Branche, als Reisender oder Liegenschaftsverwalter. Hans Jenny, Wiesendangerstr. 9. Zurich, Switzerland. (Post Wanted).

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

ROSKILDE
ARCHITECT
Sv. Enggaard Pedersen
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

NORWAY

OSLO
ORCHIDÉE PARFUMERIE
BYGDÖ ALLE 66
Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
FRUITS AND GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIE H.A.B
Stores in All Parts of Stockholm and its suburbs

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
Küchenartikel—Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

FRAU P. DICK
LADIES' HATS
Aeschenvorstadt 21

BERNE
AU BON MARCHE
Bern Spitalgasse 3-7
führend in
Damen, Herren und Kinder-Unterkleider
Strümpfe—Handschuhe
Stoffe in Seide und Wolle
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear

PIANOS, BABY GRANDS, RADIO, GRAMMO.
Tuning and Repairing Service
Schmidt Flohr
Schmidt-Flohr A.G. Bern Marktgasse 54

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Motorräder—Velos
Ed. SCHOR
Bollwer' 41
(Motorbikes, Bicycles)

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel 35.632

Couture
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3

Iwag
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Hirschengraben 9 Tel. 27.181
KOHLEN - BENZIN & HEIZÖLE
Coal - Benzine, etc.

BETT. u. POLSTERMÖBEL
Beds and Upholstered Furniture
G. HÄNNI
Archivstr. 8. Tel. 3.61.32

BIEL
CONFISERIE PATISSERIE
Tea Room
H. Guggisberg (Vorm. E. Schindler)
38 Nidaugasse Tel. 27.72
Glaces, Pralinés und Spezialitäten
(Confectioner)

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
(Greengrocer)

MIT
Schmid-Schuhen
werden Sie immer zufrieden sein!
28, Nidaugasse
(Shoes)

Confiserie—Tea Room
M. Baumberger-Ruprecht
18 MARKTGASSE TEL. 64.44
Prima Qualität Pralinées
(Confectioner)

BINNINGEN
Aug. WITTLIN
MALER & TAPEZIERERGESCHÄFT
Schulgasse 29. Tel. 4.86.76
Binningen bei Basel
(Painter and Upholsterer)

GENEVA
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

La Maison de Blanc
Calicoes
14, Rue de Rive, vous offre qualité et prix avantageux
(White Goods)

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE DU RHONE 98

A. L'ART FLORAL
HIRT
FLORIST DECORATOR
14 Cours de Rive

B. Morhardt
Fleuriste
33 Bl. Georges Pavon angle Place du Cirque
Transmission Florale Mondiale (Flowers)

LAUSANNE
FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136

LUCERNE
BERUFS-KLEIDER
für alle Berufe
Gebr. Oehrli
Weinmarkt 15
Rössligasse 9
(Professional Clothes)

NEUCHATEL
Delachaux & Niestle S.A.
RUE DE L'HÔPITAL
Librairie—Papeterie
Bibles—Psautiers
(STATIONERY)

FUEL
of all kinds
REBER FRERES
Rue des Moulins Tel. 5.16.89

ST. GALLEN
SWISS TYPEWRITERS
PATRIA
For Sale and on Hire
Günstige Bedingungen
Otto C. Lohmann
Neugasse 48

JEAN KÖNIG
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
Touristen-Proviant, Sausages
TEL. 2.75.66

WINTERTHUR
Auswahl, Qualität
Preiswürdigkeit
Hasler & Co Winterthur
Hausgeräte, Eisenwaren
(Household and Iron Goods)

JAKOB ZEIER Samenhandlung
STADTHAUSSTR. 24 WINTERTHUR beim Bahnhof
SEEDS

Velos
Reparaturen
E. GEISSBÜHLER
Metzggasse 6—Tel. 2.68.76
(Bicycle Repairs)

E. HAFNER
Corsets und Büstenhalter
Stradthausstrasse 75 Tel. 2.20.28

BLUMEN-MÜLLER
Bahnhof Tel. 2.53.53
Gärtnerei Wartstr. 33 Tel. 2.68.89
FLOWERS

ZURICH
C. BRUNNER'S ERBEN
In Gassen, b/Paradeplatz, Zurich
Damen und Herrenstoffe
Leinen und Baumwollwaren
Woollen, Silk, Linen and Cotton Goods

AUTO—K. ROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Cleghorns
Fashion Specialists
Cape Town's leading quality store (just opposite the station). Cafe and Rest Room for Visitors.

"The Hub of Fashion" Cleghorns—Eloff St., Johannesburg.
Port Elizabeth's most progressive store. A few minutes from Pier and Railway Station. Comfortable Cafe for Teas and Luncheons.

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT
E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a Speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone: Wynberg 1396

DURBAN
HOOPER MOTORS
PTY. - - - - LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179-181 WEST ST. AND
164 SMITH ST., DURBAN
PHONE 23785
225 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG
PHONE 4180
Good Used Cars
P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
● PETROL ● OILS

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily —Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room, Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy Wheatalin (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
Diamond Engagement Rings
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
Family Grocers
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West Street

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books
341 WEST STREET Telephone 21981

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Lamps, etc. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality
Agents for
HOOVER VACUUM CLEANERS
557, West St. Phone 20136

HARRY FRANCE
Specializes in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 1 and 6 City Market
Telephone No. 25528

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

H. W. DINGLEY
SPECIALIST IN:—
MOTOR COACH WORK
PAINTING & UPHOLSTERY
BODY REPAIRS & METAL WORK
NUMBER PLATES
& SIGN WRITING
Estimates Willingly Given
52 Milne St. (Near Beach) Phone 20822

GERMISTON
Frocks, Fabrics, Hose, etc.
NAPIERS
Germiston's Modern Store
Phone 51-2936

JOHANNESBURG
OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

Paterson's TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Lunches
Royal Arcade, Pritchard Street

Marie's Ladies Hairdressers
A most up-to-date Saloon. Permanent waving. Marcel and Water waving by experts.
Service is our motto
Ph. 22-0269 37, Pritchard St., Johannesburg

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of city. On Bus Route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science Church.
Phone 24-2505.

BEATRICE
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY PARLOURS
Latest Method of Permanent Waving
All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
Phone 22-7161 for appointment.
80 Smal St. (near Post Office)

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

THE LANGTON GALLERIES for
Paintings, Etchings, Sculpture; by S. African and Overseas Artists
325-327, Grand National Bldgs., Rissik St. (Opposite Stuttafords)

PIETERMARITZBURG
A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL
109, Commercial Rd. Phone 4170

Mackay Bros. & McMahon Ltd.
"Kelvinator Refrigerators"
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records—Pianos and Music
180 Church Street Phone 2570

PORT ELIZABETH
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA
Beckett, Murray & Co.
(Pty.) LTD.
Pretoria's Most Progressive Store
Smart Fashions for limited incomes
QUALITY
SERVICE AND
CIVILITY
298 Church St., Pretoria and Roodepoort.

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Trade Marks and Patents
NORMAN MacROBERT
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agent for Union of South Africa
(Established 1902)
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria
Cables: Judgment Pretoria
Reference: Standard Bank of South Africa

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

Bertida Styles
for Exclusive MILLINERY and GOWNS
169, St. Andries Street

RUSTENBURG
Stolze's Holiday Resort
KLOOF ROAD, RUSTENBURG
Phone 89. P. O. Box 128
Superior accommodation. Large Grounds and Gardens. Tennis, Clock Golf, Swimming Bath "Filter Plant." Water sewerage. Garages. Next to Christian Science church.

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
ROTHWELLS
OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Edward St., Brisbane, Australia

V. C. STORES
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store, NEWSTEAD
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Ann St. Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Road, Nundah—Five Ways Grange, Newmarket—Cor Chalk St. and Lutwyche Road, Lutwyche—Sandgate Central—Pier Avenue, Sandgate
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

Phone B4460—After 7 p. m. M2302
LUCY'S
HATS - - - FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH
Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere, any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms." Christchurch 36-171 22-495

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41-387

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialist
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

G. W. BENNETT
Builder
and Contractor
3 Woodchester Avenue Christchurch
Artistic Homes Planned and Built

WELLINGTON
GOOD PRINTING ALL THE TIME
McKenzie, Thornton Cooper, Limited
129 CUBA STREET

Williamson & Co.
Real Estate Agents
Valuers
Insurance Agents
25 Panama Street Phone 42-647

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

C. E. MATTHEWS
Building and Alterations
Painting and Paperhanging
Phone 24-493
82 Duncan Terrace, Wellington
New Zealand

GRACE WALPOLE
DRESS SPECIALIST
28 HENRY STREET KILBIRNIE E3
Specializing in all frocking from ladies' own materials
Advice and personal service assured
Ring for appointments

G. G. MACQUARRIE
LICENSED ELECTRICAL WIREMAN
For expert electrical Repair Service and Installations
113 WILLIS STREET, Phone 54-221
Opposite Hotel St. George

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

James Smiths for Philips Radioplayers Illustrated is the "Theaterette" model. Price 13 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
Inspection Invited—Third Floor
JAMES SMITHS, WELLINGTON

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherston St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

Boudoir
Specialists in Imported Model Frocks
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON

Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST TARANAKI ST.

Martin Beauty Salon
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
WE SPECIALIZE IN
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCELLING, HAIRCUTTING
11 Riddiford St., Broadway Rongotai.
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IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Parliamentary Pelicans

Big Ben, the great striking clock of the House of Parliament, London, the voice of which is radiocast to millions every day in the far corners of the earth, has "fans" who have previously been overlooked. They are all pelicans.

One often fails to see that which is nearest one, and Londoners may be astonished to know that the four pelican admirers of Big Ben

Composite Birdcraft

reside within a stone's throw of Big Ben, or, rather, within what would be a stone's throw if one could throw a stone over the Office of Works.

They reside in St. James's Park lake. And their reactions to the sound of Big Ben have been expounded to us by H. S., Londoner by adoption, who has just come over from the mainland of Europe.

Should you be near St. James's Park around 4 p. m., says H. S., you will see an interesting and amusing sight. As the sound of Big Ben's chimes boom over the park, the pelicans begin to get interested. They almost seem to be counting the strokes. When four strokes have sounded, the pelicans leave whatever they happen to be doing, which at this time of year is usually dozing, and advance toward the railing with a ludicrously expectant air. Why? Because they know that when Big Ben strikes four, the bowler-hatted keeper comes out of his lakeside cottage, and dinner is served.

Which leaves us and H. S. wondering whether pelicans can count.

Dutch Treat

For the following gem of Netherlands fun we are indebted to De Telegraaf and F. C. of Amsterdam.

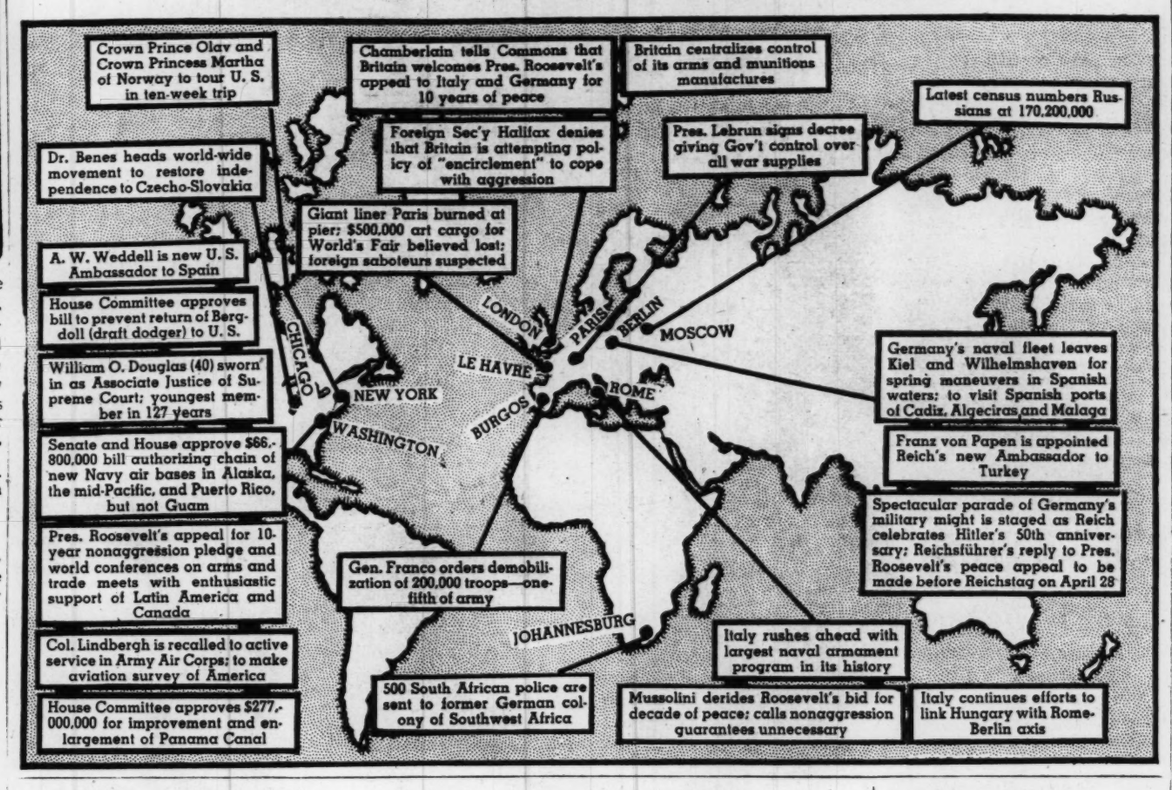
Artist: "I am able to eat 30 eggs one after the other."

Manager: "Splendid, but mind you, we give two performances every night."

Artist: "Of, well, if you will allow me a quarter of an hour off between the performances for supper, I won't mind."

—J. A. M.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway to tour U. S. in ten-week trip
Chamberlain tells Commons that Britain welcomes Pres. Roosevelt's appeal to Italy and Germany for 10 years of peace
Britain centralizes control of its arms and munitions manufactures
Latest census numbers Russians at 170,200,000
Dr. Benes heads world-wide movement to restore independence to Czecho-Slovakia
Foreign Sec'y Halifax denies that Britain is attempting policy of "encirclement" to cope with aggression
Pres. Lebrun signs decree giving Gov't control over all war supplies
Giant liner Paris burned at pier; $500,000 art cargo for World's Fair believed lost; foreign saboteurs suspected
A. W. Weddell is new U. S. Ambassador to Spain
House Committee approves bill to prevent return of Bergdoll (draft dodger) to U. S.
William O. Douglas (40) sworn in as Associate Justice of Supreme Court; youngest member in 127 years
Senate and House approve $66,800,000 bill authorizing chain of new Navy air bases in Alaska, the mid-Pacific, and Puerto Rico, but not Guam
Pres. Roosevelt's appeal for 10-year nonaggression pledge and world conferences on arms and trade meets with enthusiastic support of Latin America and Canada
Gen. Franco orders demobilization of 200,000 troops—one-fifth of army
Col. Lindbergh is recalled to active service in Army Air Corps; to make aviation survey of America
House Committee approves $277,000,000 for improvement and enlargement of Panama Canal
500 South African police are sent to former German colony of Southwest Africa
Germany's naval fleet leaves Kiel and Wilhelmshaven for spring maneuvers in Spanish waters; to visit Spanish ports of Cadiz, Algeciras and Malaga
Franz von Papen is appointed Reich's new Ambassador to Turkey
Spectacular parade of Germany's military might is staged as Reich celebrates Hitler's 50th anniversary; Reichsführer's reply to Pres. Roosevelt's peace appeal to be made before Reichstag on April 28
Italy rushes ahead with largest naval armament program in its history
Mussolini derides Roosevelt's bid for decade of peace; calls nonaggression guarantees unnecessary
Italy continues efforts to link Hungary with Rome-Berlin axis
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
ROME
LE HAVRE
BURGOS
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
JOHANNESBURG

Monitor Movie Guide

Dark Victory (Warner)—Tragedy, based on a play of the same title, providing a star vehicle for Bette Davis against a clinical background. She is an heiress who is persuaded to undergo an operation, which, the surgeons say later, will merely postpone a fatal outcome. Through marriage she finds peace and happiness despite the sentence hanging over her. George Brent, Humphrey Bogart, Geraldine Fitzgerald.—Adults only.

Lady's From Kentucky (Paramount)—Story of a gambler who goes to Kentucky to collect a racing debt, meets the daughter of a horse-breeding family, and learns from her that horses are something more than a convenient object on which to wager. Not too well told. George Raft, Ellen Drew, Louise Beavers, Hugh Herbert, Zasu Pitts. —Adults and young people.

Made for Each Other (United Artists-Selznick)—Carole Lombard, ranging from light comedy to tragedy, in a story of a girl who marries impulsively and finally wins the affection of her husband's mother only when trying times come. Despite a fine performance those who do not like hospital scenes may not care for the film. James Stewart, Charles Coburn, Lucile Watson. —Adults and young people.

Story of Vernon and Irene Castle (RKO)—Film biography laid in the period just before and during the World War, recounting the romance of the two dancers and its tragic conclusion on a flying field in Texas. Pleasantly reminiscent in its songs, dances, and costumes. Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, Lew Fields, Edna May Oliver, Walter Brennan.—Adults and young people.

Sudden Money (Paramount)—Comedy about the effect of a $90,000 sweepstakes fortune acquired by a typical middle-class family. Charles Ruggles, Evelyn Keyes, Charles Grapewin, Marjorie Rambeau. — Adults and young people.

Within the Law (MGM)—New version of the story about the shop girl unjustly sent to prison, who marries the boss's son for revenge. This time Ruth Hussey, Tom Neal, Paul Kelly, and William Gargan have conspicuous parts.—Adults and young people.

Above-Average Films

Family—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West With the Hardys," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol."

Adults and Young People—"Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gentlemen All

(June Provines in Chicago Tribune)

Chicago

An elevator operator in one of the apartment buildings on Lake Shore Drive has been incapacitated since early last autumn. Had the building management been forced to engage a substitute operator the shut-in would have lost his sorely needed salary, as he has not been a member of the union long enough to rate "sick pay."

The five other men on the day and night shift have given up their day off each week to stand his shift, so that he could have his pay check regularly. It has meant that, with the exception of a couple of weeks when the man was back, they have had no days off all autumn, all winter, and are still doing his job with spring in the offing.

It there were more of that spirit it the world, life would be simpler and pleasanter for individuals and governments.

Jest a Minute

"—and your eyes are like twinkling stars!"

Vehicles, Old and New

World use of motor vehicles hit a new high in June 1938, with 43,078,630 vehicles registered.

In Lighter Vein

Foresight

Mother: "So you got those beautiful moccasins for daddy? They are splendid; but don't you think, dear, he would have preferred carpet slippers?"

Young Hopeful: "You've never been spanked with carpet slippers!"—Kentish Mercury.

Xcellent!

X is the Roman notation for ten,
X is the mark of illiterate men,
X is a ruler removed from his throne,
X is a quantity wholly unknown,
X is for Xerxes, the monarch renowned,
X is the spot where lost things are found!

Efficiency? Uh!

Jones: "I wanted to visit you yesterday and found the gate locked."

Robinson: "It is not locked—it just sticks."

"Then why not get a workman to do something?"

"I have. This morning I got a painter to make a nice notice: 'Push hard. This door sticks.'"

—"Titens Tegn," Copenhagen.

A New Subject

People who write an illegible hand must sometimes suffer themselves to be misunderstood, not infrequently with amusing results. Such an experience once came to Dr. J. M. Buckley, the eminent clergyman, when to the press he sent a notice of the subject of his Sabbath discourse, "Oats and Wild Oats."

The editor of one of the religious weeklies really did himself proud in deciphering the good minister's handwriting. Imagine Dr. Buckley's astonishment and amusement to learn from this paper that on Sunday he was to preach on "Cats and Wildcats."

Daily Quotation

HE comes never late who comes repentant.

—JUAN DE HOROZCO.

Manly Manners

The Service of Coal

According to the United States Biological Survey Department in Washington, if every person in the world were an able-bodied working-man, all of them combined could not do as much work as is now being done by coal.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thus saith the LORD, *the Holy One of Israel, and his Maker, Ask me of things to come concerning my sons, and concerning the work of my hands command ye me.*—ISA. 45:11.

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

Great nations plan mighty engines of battle, create poison gas, and marshal millions of men and women in their service. Have you ever asked yourself why similar efforts cannot be made to remove the causes of war and organize the world for service and peace?—George Lansbury.

All the much-discussed problems that turn upon poverty in the midst of plenty, difficult as they are, can be solved if we eliminate war and the fear of war. None of them are soluble if the war cloud is always upon us.—Sir Arthur Salter.

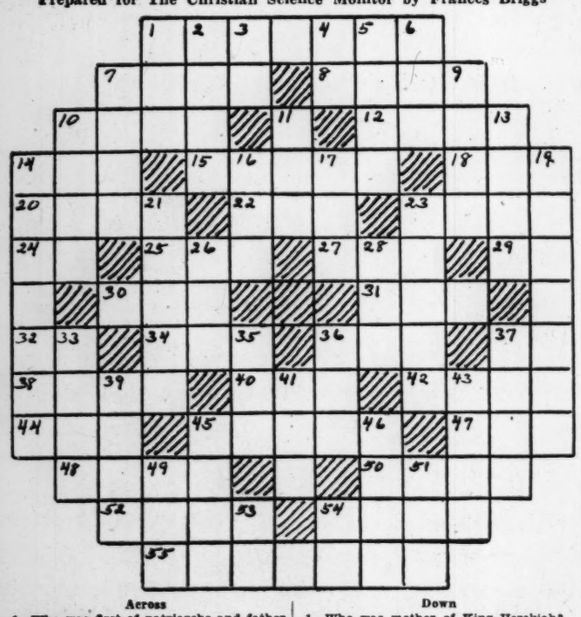
Anxious statesmen undoubtedly consider that, by rearming, greater security is being obtained. Yet it is a paradox that, if all states increase their armaments in roughly the same proportion, the relative security of each has not changed at all, except possibly for the worse.—Gen. A. C. Temperley.

Any real program of peace must rest on the premise that there will be causes of dispute as long as we can foresee, and that these disputes have to be decided, and that a way of deciding them must be found which is not war.—Walter Lippmann.

War is a racket. A racket is best described as something that is not what it seems to the majority of people. Only a small "inside" group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the few at the expense of the very many. Out of war a few people make huge fortunes.—Gen. Smedley D. Butler.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was first of patriarchs and father of Hebrews?
7—Who was father of Gaal?
8—Where was first residence of man?
10—Would you wear, hunt, or sail a drogher?
12—Who was any of several kings of Amalekites?
14—What is another name for a dorbeetle?
15—Who was father of Phaltiel?
18—A salt pit is what?
20—What is bread or cake browned or crisped in an oven?
22—What tree yields caucho?
23—King Hiram ruled where?
24—Symbol for aluminum is what?
25—What is the American wapiti?
27—According to Dryden, all delays are dangerous in what?
29—What is symbol for erbium?
30—What is name of Eddie Cantor's wife?
31—What is coarse fur on shoulders of large male hooded seal?
32—Hydrodrome (abbr.).
34—What is a seaman's "yes"?
36—In Roman Catholic churches, what is worn by officiants at Eucharist?
37—Gill (abbr.).
38—Heather grows where (sing.)?
40—What coin would you spend in Japan?
42—Edomites descended from whom?
44—What is a place mentioned in II Kings 17:24?
45—What tropical shrub is used by Buddhists and Mohammedans in religious ceremonies?
47—What is a river of northern Germany?
48—Who is earth goddess in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung"?
50—What is one twentieth of a grain?
52—City of what is mentioned in Josh. 15:62?
54—What Teutonic race originally dwelt between the Elbe and Vistula (sing.)?
55—Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa were what?

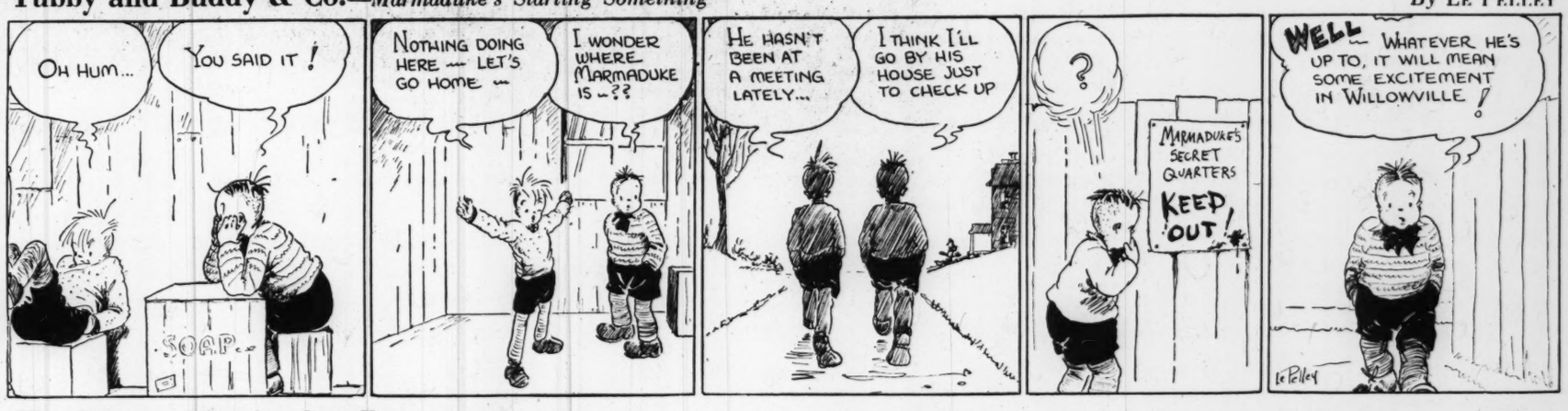
Down

1—Who was mother of King Hezekiah?
2—What is flaring mouth of a trumpet?
3—Road (abbr.).
4—In speaking Biblical Abishua, what pronoun would you use?
5—Who was one of Lamech's wives?
6—Who is oldest sister in Alcott's "Little Women"?
7—Would an ouakari have oars, fins, or ears?
9—What is the color Oxford blue?
10—What do you call shriveled lungs of duck or chicken used as food?
11—What was used for anointing in Bible times?
13—What is coarse wool on legs of sheep called?
14—What coin would you spend in Greece?
16—What bird breeds in colder parts of Northern Hemisphere?
17—Those who use gooses also do what?
19—To whom did Paul dictate his Epistle to the Romans?
21—Who was a son of Ishmael?
23—Posterity of each of Jacob's twelve sons is referred to as what?
26—What is a ballad?
28—What pointed steel instrument makes small holes?
33—What bird is used as emblem of the Holy Spirit?
35—Center of a flower is called what?
36—What is name of a Massachusetts cape?
37—Pelota is a city, food, or game—which?
39—Would a dinghy have buds, oars, or a bill?
41—What is an antonym of "begin"?
43—Who was third son of Adam?
45—What do artists paint around head of a saint?
46—Who was 14th king of Judah?
49—In Norse mythology, who drove around earth for 12 hours each day in turn with Nott?
51—In speaking of Biblical Alush, what possessive pronoun would you use?
53—Transpose (abbr.).
54—Depart.

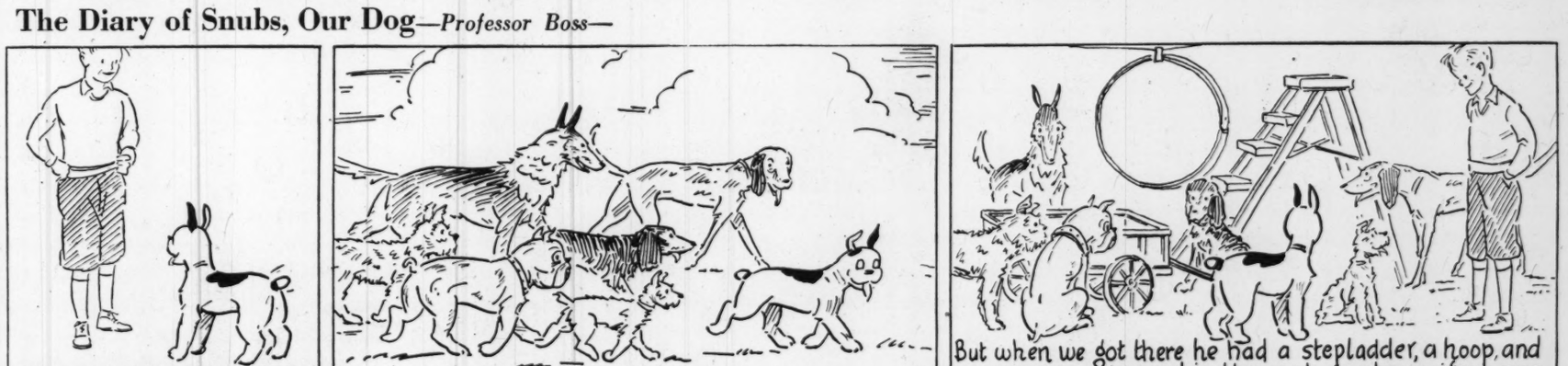
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Starting Something*

By LE PELLEY


OH HUM...
YOU SAID IT!
SOAP
NOTHING DOING HERE — LET'S GO HOME —
I WONDER WHERE MARMADUKE IS —??
HE HASN'T BEEN AT A MEETING LATELY...
I THINK I'LL GO BY HIS HOUSE JUST TO CHECK UP
?
MARMADUKE'S SECRET QUARTERS
KEEP OUT!
WELL — WHATEVER HE'S UP TO, IT WILL MEAN SOME EXCITEMENT IN WILLOWVILLE!
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Professor Boss—*


This morning the Boss asked me to gather my friends together
He didn't say why he wanted them—
But when we got there he had a stepladder, a hoop, and an express wagon out in the yard - Looks as if we are in for something—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Happy Ending*

By THE HAGERS

BUD TOLD US, WITH DRAMATIC ZEAL, ABOUT DETECTIVE DRAKE'S LAST REEL.
"HE SAT UP IN THE HEAVY GLOOM; SOMEONE, HE KNEW, WAS IN HIS ROOM.
THEN UNSEEN FINGERS SNAPPED THE LOCK. DETECTIVE DRAKE WAS TRAPPED—KNOCK! KNOCK!
I JUMPED, TOO, BUT WENT TO THE DOOR. 'TWAS MRS. DUCKLING HOME ONCE MORE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Race for Alliances

The building of rival "peace blocs" probably will keep European statesmen busy for weeks to come. President Roosevelt's appeal to the dictatorships has apparently given Reichsführer Hitler a handle with which to grasp a problem that was becoming somewhat elusive. Herr Hitler has been able to use that appeal as a reason for asking smaller states directly whether they feel themselves menaced by Germany.

In the circumstances, the replies must almost certainly be tactful negatives. On the basis of such replies it is conceivable that German leadership can push forward for some more positive assertions of trust in the Axis Powers, such as new signatures to the anti-Comintern pact—under which the two major anti-Comintern Powers reserve to themselves the prerogative of directing the fight against Communism while small countries become merely silent partners.

Against this background, Premier Mussolini's speech appears as an appropriate overture to a drama whose earlier acts will be perhaps comparatively mild. Il Duce has paid a familiar lip-service to peace, but refused to recognize a need of the guarantees President Roosevelt requested. Geography itself, Il Duce implied, made the President's request appear naïve to Axis diplomats. For such states as can really depend on geography, doubtless geography is a better guarantee than Mr. Roosevelt could expect from any other quarter.

Nevertheless, the tone of Il Duce's speech indicates that totalitarian diplomacy will handle Mr. Roosevelt carefully and shrewdly. By a mobilization of apparent trustfulness among the smaller states—a trustfulness seemingly belied in advance by the expressions of grateful interest which small countries expressed overnight in the Roosevelt plea—the Axis Powers may cause new doubts to arise in the United States as to America's "right to intervene" in Europe. If the next few weeks of international history are quieter than the last few have been, they still will hold as great a challenge for alert public opinion.

How Many Such Jails?

The Worcester (Mass.) County Jail fire which resulted fatally for three inmates bears out the often-repeated assertion that county jail conditions in the United States generally are bad. Whatever the investigation into probable causes may show, two facts appear to be known.

According to fire officials, the blaze was started by a prisoner in a padded cell who had matches in his possession. Although Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau refused to confirm this charge and declared that the tragedy could in no way be laid to inefficiency, it is clear that possession of matches by an inmate would signify carelessness.

The fact that the Worcester jail is one of the oldest in the country and that cells can be opened only one at a time—a situation which might have resulted far more seriously but for the prompt discovery of the fire—gives support to the argument of such penal authorities as Sanford Bates, who has declared the county jails of the United States to be, in many instances, hopelessly antiquated. Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, said, "These deaths could have been avoided if the jail had been modern."

The Holmesburg Prison tragedy in Philadelphia last year and now the Worcester incident point to inefficiencies in the jail system which should be corrected.

Plebiscite in Peru

After three years of rule by executive decree—law without benefit of Congress—President Oscar R. Benavides of Peru has set dates for a naional plebiscite and an election.

Does this mean a return toward more representative government? Does it strengthen the democratic forces of Latin America?

Compared with the frankly dictatorial methods of the past three years, any revival of democracy either in essence or in outward forms would be net gain.

Compared with Peru's former congressional system, the new crystallization appears to harden the core of executive power. The emergency period due to activities of Peru's revolutionary party, the Apra, is ending with suppression of that party. Genuinely free elections cannot yet be trusted by the regime to assure election of "safe" men.

Voting in the plebiscite called for June 18 to pass on proposed Constitutional changes is therefore compulsory but not secret. One can imagine the pressure that involves. Congress as reconstituted will have no minority representation.

Under such conditions, the "popular" elections next October 20 can hardly revivify democracy. Yet critics should withhold their fire until they understand more of Peru's internal conditions. The social conflict explains the political determination of property owners and aristocrats to use any means for preventing the Government from falling into the hands of the Apra.

Within those limits, Peru's ruling class considers itself socially-minded and sympathetic toward the essence of democracy.

Capital and Incentive

Diagnosis is an essential prerequisite to recovery. That is why from time to time so much space is given in this newspaper to the various diagnoses which seek to account for the present economic setback. We did the same in the 1929-32 and the 1937-38 depressions, and are now running into a bogey that we then met. This is the theory that there is a shortage of money capital. It is said that we have wasted capital, and that, even if government deficit spending were to taper off, private savings just aren't available to take up the slack.

People use their savings in the purchase of many kinds of durable goods. They might purchase part of a factory, and put its evidence in the form of a stock certificate in their safe deposit box, or a refrigerator, and install it in their kitchen. Both are the kind of purchases that come out of savings and not incomes.

* * *

During the depression these were the conveniences that people did without. Possibly there had never before been such a wide margin in our living standards of things that in a pinch we could dispense with. Recovery, therefore, started off with the advantage of a tremendous backlog of deferred purchases. According to the Brookings Institution, there was a deficiency of 25 to 30 billions of dollars at the end of 1936.

Now, of course, there are not enough savings to buy all these things at once. In time of recovery, however, the backlog is spread over the years. Say that it would take five years to buy; the yearly draft on savings would have been 5 billions, in addition to the normal requirements for capital goods. In 1923-1929, when national income averaged about 80 billion dollars, the total annual capital requirement was 8 billion dollars. That makes 13 billion dollars all told for current and deferred capital building.

Is the amount of savings equal to this demand for them? Figures are difficult to obtain. For this reason the coming Brookings Institution study of the capital market will be eagerly awaited. Meantime a monograph on "Economic Consequences of Recent Tax Policy" by Colm and Lehmann, published by the New School for Social Research, shows in statistical form that the savings are available to meet both normal demand for capital and the backlog.

* * *

The reason is obvious. Savings in the depression years weren't more depleted than the will to invest them. And the same phenomenon has been present since 1933. Witness, for example, the piling up of resources in banks and insurance companies. Even the anti-savings tax philosophy of the New Deal has not made a hole in savings to any considerable degree.

What is lacking nowadays, therefore, is not capital, but the incentive to use it. As Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, in the Atlantic Monthly says, "Whether or not the New Deal has succeeded in discouraging savings, it has been conspicuously successful in limiting the growth of investment." And the encouragement of initiative should now be a foremost government preoccupation. For, again to quote Professor Slichter, "upon the willingness and ability of democracies to encourage investment will depend their ability to keep opportunity abundant, and, therefore to preserve the free institutions which are the first casualties of severe social conflict."

Motion picture theaters have offered every conceivable type of service and entertainment to attract patronage. However, it remained for a Dunkirk, Ohio, theater to introduce a "wailing room." The theater has been remodeled to contain a soundproof observation room, where mothers with children of the "crying age" may witness the films so that the rest of the audience may not be disturbed.

Washington Rides a Bus

Even with the advantage of bridges where his prototype depended on ferries, the genial Denys Wortman, in reenacting George Washington's ride of 1789 from Mount Vernon to New York, had to resort for one day to a chartered motorbus in order to keep up with his schedule.

The sight of the group in colonial costumes, be-wigged and ruffled—in more senses than one—disembarking from a 36-passenger road cruiser while the 160-year-old green and black coach and its horses sped by on an Army truck, is said to have proved almost too much for the crowds of expectant school children. It was as if someone had added an outboard motor to the boat in which the familiar painting shows the Revolutionary Commander crossing the Delaware.

It is true that Mr. Wortman and his party were delayed by heavy rains—which might have been more serious in days of earth roads. But the probability is that their progress was more obstructed by civic festivities and modern traffic than by the rain. The few hundreds of people in towns along General Washington's route turned out in what for 1789 were tumultuous, cheering crowds, with bands playing the "Federal March"—written for the occasion and preserved in the music of "Hail, Columbia!"—and with local troops firing artillery salutes.

But avoiding comparisons of the relative hardihood of the two generations, it may fairly be guessed that if President-Elect Washington could have taken a motorcoach he would. For the man who experimented with a drill plow of his own invention to plant wheat more rapidly and evenly had evidently no prejudices against machinery. Certainly he would have welcomed the faster transportation if, like Denys Wortman, he had been going to a World's Fair instead of to the arduous task of setting up a new government.

The Bookshelf

Embassy Typist

Miss Emily Bax, English stenographer and typist in the American Embassy in London when such a post was still considered a man's job, has set down in MISS BAX OF THE EMBASSY (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3) the history that flowed in and about her job from 1902 to 1914.

Miss Bax had an observing eye, a sense of humor with which to view her brother man objectively, and a pen that is free but not gossipy. Her standing at the Embassy was high. While Ambassadors Joseph H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid and Walter Hines Page and their staffs came and went, Miss Bax remained to obtain the only continuing picture of events which now seem very much in the past. "Anybody else might go and not be long missed; but if she were to go the Embassy would be out of gear," Mr. Page said of Miss Bax in writing an introduction to his son.

* * *

"A quiet, modest little person," as Mr. Page describes her, Miss Bax usually stood on the sidelines amused and fascinated by the never-ending stream of "hot potatoes"—her term for men who believed themselves to be extremely important in the United States and who expected to be so treated by diplomats.

In those days much of the Embassy's business had to do with getting proper court and social recognition for visiting Americans. Ella Wheeler Wilcox's desire to wear a headdress of water lilies to King Edward's court, the difficulties of getting Mrs. Edward M. House into the Royal Enclosure at Ascot, the embarrassment caused by American suffragettes in London—these were happenings of major importance.

Miss Bax is frank without being malicious. Mr. Choate, it is plain to be seen, was her favorite Ambassador. She stood in awe of Mr. Reid, and Mr. Page she describes as "a pleasant and kindly person" who enjoyed the social part of being Ambassador most.

It was Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, who as Miss Bax's hosts on her first eventful visit to the United States, prevailed upon her to return to the United States in 1914 as Mrs. Reid's secretary. Subsequently she became an American citizen.

* * *

From day-to-day incidents Miss Bax draws lessons that are still pointed. Her criticism of American practice of using ambassadorships as political plums is an example. "No British government," she says, "would take the risk of placing complicated diplomatic affairs in the hands of inexperienced men, however successful they might have been in other directions."

Once Miss Bax was not the "quiet little woman" Mr. Page described. That was when Whitelaw Reid reported to the State Department that Miss Alice Paul, American feminist, has thrown a stone through the window of the Guild Hall "which almost hit the head of the Prime Minister." In behalf of her sex, Miss Bax protested at "dragging in" the name of the Prime Minister, but Mr. Reid was adamant.

Now a resident of New York, Miss Bax offers her memoirs for what they are worth, humbly hoping, she says, "that they may at least be a reminder to many of the happy days of long ago."

M. H.

Speaking of Back Seat Drivers . . .

North . . South . . East . . West

Reversing the Purging Process

By Frank L. Perrin

The strategy, sagacity and foresightedness displayed by President Roosevelt in his effort to avert, or at least postpone a European crisis destined to lead to war, seem to have been seriously discounted by what many Democrats regard as an impolitic and unwise effort to arouse factional animosities within the ranks of the party. They see in the President's letter addressed to the Young Democratic Clubs of America a definite threat on the part of the President to revive or return to the purging processes undertaken and prosecuted so unsuccessfully in the Congressional and State election campaigns of 1938. This intention is variously regarded. By some it is looked upon as unwise and disastrous, because it will almost certainly assure the widening of the existing breach within the party ranks.

But this feeling will not be general in the councils of the Old Guard. Those who have felt the scourge of the purging lash and have survived, as well as those who have defied the purge and escaped its effects, seem inclined to agree that the threat contained in the President's recent manifesto is vain and boastful. They will tell you, if you ask them, that since the mid-year of 1936 there has been in progress a quiet but none the less effective purging process which the New Deal bloc, still holding a titular leadership, seeks to ignore. They are convinced, and are prepared to prove, in the forthcoming presidential primaries, in the national convention next year, and, they hope, in the 1940 election, that the balance of power within the party has been restored to those who surrendered it in 1932.

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Now the soundness of this Democratic view, as opposed to the claims of the once dominant New Deal faction, is a matter of opinion. Those who have had faith in the political sagacity of the President are not easily convinced that he can be mistaken in his appraisal of his own strength and influence. But the record aids in substantiating their suspicion that he may be wrong in assuming that he can, by ukase or fiat, eliminate what now promises to be a predominant and controlling segment from the party circle.

It would seem that in his open defiance of the so-called conservative element within the Democratic household the President is actuated by the assumption that the New Deal can depend upon the support of all unattached liberals, so-called, who have been allied with the older parties in the past, or who are sympathetic with the programs sponsored by the avowedly radical or ultra-progressive groups. No element in the American composite picture is more unstable or less dependable than these floating or unattached groups. It is true, no doubt, that they turned the course of events in 1932 and again in 1936. They were actuated then by the belief that only by a political change, by some feat of economic legerdemain, could prosperity be restored and the industrial independence of the farmers and the wage-earners be insured.

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There is indicated, by Mr. Roosevelt's return to the discredited methods of the party purging process, a determination, possibly in resorting to a last expedient, to again undertake to impose the New Deal philosophy upon the independent or unattached voters. It has worked twice, and it may work again. A vast army of so-called beneficiaries, a growing family of job-holders and job-seekers, can be depended upon to carry the banner once more. The President can rely upon these, and it is because he knows this he seems determined to define the issue and again defy his party.

But the morale of the so-called old-line or regular Democrats has not been broken. This is easily apparent in the South and West. In those sections there is proceeding, quietly and without any parade of banners or shouting of defiant threats, the work of re-enforcing and strengthening dilapidated defenses and lines of offense. Even a cautious observer would be convinced that the threat of a new or a renewed purge at this time will have the effect of rallying to the camp of the regulars all available strength.

The processes of the purge are, fortunately, available to opposing factions. This the Democrats of the South and West have discovered. Mr. Garner or Mr. Farley should have impressed this fact upon their former friend.

The Wide Horizon

End of Albania's Freedom

By R. H. Markham

BELGRADE

Albania's brief freedom, like Czecho-Slovakia's, has temporarily ended.

Real natives in the Balkans, the oldest race of the whole peninsula, they saw Greece, Rome, Venice, Turkey all rise and decline. During the ages they remained perched on their rugged ridges, off the main highways of history, on the edges of empires, always serving foreign masters, but too poor, too wretched, to be much molested.

Finally, in 1912, they rose in revolt against the Turkish Empire and struck a blow for freedom. Their example was followed by all their neighbors and the Turkish domination in Southeast Europe was ended.

Ten years of war, turmoil and revolution followed before Albania became really free and secure. Then came the best decade and a half in all its history. For the only period in millenniums the foreign tribes were welded into a nation. Schools were opened for the first time, and boys and girls began to study. Cities were built, a network of roads was thrown over the land. Good bridges spanned wild torrential rivers and hundreds of American automobiles bound the land into a compact unit. Harbors were constructed and an excellent police force was trained. Real courts of law were set up. Order prevailed in wild Albania such as London might envy and Chicago dared not even dream of. A middle-class was formed, with an intelligentsia, and even modest literature was created, women doffed their stifling veils and lifted up their faces and made their contribution to a new Albania.

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Religious matters also were so well regulated that Albania might have served as a model for many an older nation. Perfect tolerance prevailed. Five-eighths of Albanians are Moslems, two-eighths Orthodox Christians and the remaining one-eighth Roman Catholic. But all lived together in harmony.

Sport was being organized, the youth were being trained, and a swiftly developing social spirit was making dreary Albanian lives brighter and more cheerful.

To be sure the Albanians are still the most primitive people in Europe. The peasants are still very wretched, the land is still largely unutilized and many leaders are still corrupt. Albania is far indeed from Denmark or Finland but the glory of this effort was that from such material in fifteen short years so much has been created.

Now all this is ended. Italian guns have silenced free Albania. A people struggling forward after centuries of bondage has been placed again in political servitude. And for no cause except the desire for imperial conquest. The new invaders came here for exactly the same reason for which imperial Turkish armies once swept over the Balkan Peninsula, and under the most insufferable of all pretexts. One day Rome proclaimed Albania itself was seeking more intimate relations with Italy, the next day it announced Albania was persecuting the Italians. On the morrow it proclaimed again that King Zog was flirting with the democratic powers and was even in the secret service of England.

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Every such explanation is completely false. All foreigners in Albania were in complete safety. Nowhere in Europe was there more complete security, and King Zog was so faithful to Benito Mussolini that he had aroused the ire of his own countrymen. Italy seized Albania simply to use it as a base for further military action, for further conquest of the Balkans. Albania is Signor Mussolini's Belgium. The most intolerable pretense of all was Signor Mussolini's apparent belief that the world would accept his tales about the Albanians rejoicing in their new slavery.

Perhaps Mussolini will bring more prosperity, perhaps he will build more roads, buy more tobacco, put more land under cultivation. He came with gifts of gold which were ostentatiously scattered among the people as by a master among servants and he may bring still more gold, but a slight improvement in prosperity is a wretched price to accept for bondage, and a few new cornfields are no recompense for lost independence.

Peace or War?—"There Is No Place for Passivity"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Peace or war?—is the question being asked by millions during these days of crisis. Many believe that the next ten days will decide the question, temporarily at least. There is a challenge as never before to every follower of the Master, and it rings out in that Master's own words, "On earth peace, good will towards men." Are Christians the world over ready, with armor girded on, to give wholehearted active support to the proving of the power of these words of Christ Jesus to be fulfilled today, as truly as in the day that they were spoken.

A mighty conflict is already in process. The question has to be decided by proof alone: Which has authority and power to rule, the law of Christ or the anti-Christ? Enlistment on the right side is essential—there is no place for passivity—the world has need of the contribution of every one of its right-thinking citizens, right now. Let each one of us be sure that he is making his contribution the very greatest he knows. Only thus will the power of good outweigh the desperate attempt of the anti-Christ to fulfill its way. We must work, work, work; pray, and glorify God.

Faced with this same question, presented in a different form, Daniel of Bible lore took a definite stand for God. He refused to bow down to the suggestion that a man could usurp the place and power of God, and impose his will upon mankind. He knew that his enlistment on the side of God meant that he must prove his faith well founded, and that he must face the aggressive assertion of the claim to power that he had rejected, with all that that entailed—its fury at being rejected and belittled—and that right there the glory of God would have to be revealed. Three times a day, Daniel prayed, with windows open towards Jerusalem (symbolical of home, heaven), and he gave thanks to God. The result we know—victory for the one on God's side, drawing many to his living, provable faith.

The world is called to prove its faith in right, in justice, in the power of the Christ. The age has advanced from a passive sense of goodness—good must be proved more active than its enemy and able to bring results. What of our windows! Are they open towards Jerusalem? Are we praying actively and regularly at least three times a day that the strength and power of right may prevail? Are we giving thanks to God to whom all victory belongs, as Jesus did, when the clouds of anguish and fear hang heavily and disaster seems imminent? Away with passivity! Let us preface our active task each day and three times a day with the uplifting words of the Doxology.

Be Thou, O God, exalted high,
And as Thy glory fills the sky,
So let it be on earth displayed,
Till Thou art here and now obeyed.

Many are praying without ceasing, not alone three times a day, but seventy times and seven. Let us all join as one, and help to lift the burden of this hour, with a song of praise and thanksgiving rising nearer and nearer to the great heart of our Creator, to whom this hour as every one belongs, for the manifestation of His power and presence and law.

G. A.

Washington, D. C.

Stampeded

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America should by all means avoid being stampeded into war with any foreign nation, because, our country is composed of citizens, who themselves, or their ancestors, came to this land of Liberty, from almost every nation on earth. Therefore, only in the event that our liberty, or our form of government, is threatened, should our country involve itself to make it necessary that any of our citizens may by law, be compelled to buy shot and shell to maim, and kill, their friends and relatives living in a foreign land.

JOHN J. ENGELDRUM

South Bend, Ind.

Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Real Christian ethics and democracy are interchangeable terms. Neither has ever been given a trial.

W. H. S.

Wollaston, Mass.